The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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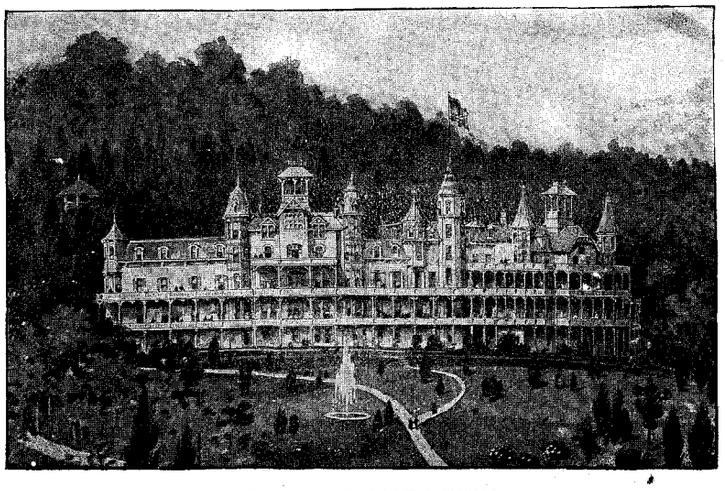

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The contributions of $15.10 and $7.35, which were acknowledged in our issue of June 9, should have been credited to Nimmo M. E. Church South, Portsmouth District, Virginia Annual Conference, and to Providence M. E. Church South, Princess Anne Charge, Portsmouth District, Virginia Annual Conference, respectively.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE FAR-EASTERN CRISIS.

THE isolation last week of the international relief force of 2,400 marines on their way from Tien-Tsin to Peking, and their enforced return; the bombardment and surrender of the Taku forts; the reports that the foreign legations in Peking had been mobbed; the anti-foreign risings in remote parts of the empire; the reported appeal of the deposed Emperor to the powers, asking them to remove the Dowager-Empress and declare a protectorate; and many other rumors of what the Empress intends to do and what Russia's game may be, have led the press to believe that a crisis of the most serious character is impending in the Far East—certainly serious for China, and serious for the rest of the world if the situation is not handled with the most delicate care. The case of Egypt is cited on the one hand to show that Russia may step in to restore order, as England did in the Nile country, and claim the country as its reward; and the case of Turkey is instanced on the other to show that the bickerings of the powers may keep the ancient empire alive even tho it may have lost the inherent ability to resist successfully the forces of disintegration.

The United States, however, has never taken a hand in the diplomatic games played in Egypt or Turkey, and we are confronted at the outset of the Chinese imbroglio with the question whether we shall assume any active part in the arrangements that may be made by the powers for the future of China. It seems to be generally believed that the European nations would be glad to divide up China among themselves, and are deterred by fear of a tremendous war over the division; but the impression appears to prevail, elsewhere as well as here, that the United States will hold aloof from any such partitioning, and will use its influence, if at all, to preserve China as a nation.

The United States forces in the Far East include fifty-five vessels of all kinds, most of them smaller craft, well adapted for service in the rivers of China, and 65,000 soldiers and several thousand marines. As conditions in the Philippines still seem to require the presence there of this force, and as General Otis says that this force can not well be decreased for several years to come, there has been little suggestion that we could use our Philippine forces very extensively in China.

CAPT. BOWMAN H. MCCALLA,
Of the United States cruiser *Newark*. Captain McCalla was second in command of the international column of marines isolated between Tien-Tsin and Peking, and compelled to return.

Several papers, however, think that we are being drawn into the whirlpool of world-politics. "Events are moving quickly," says the Worcester *Gazette*, "and it seems impossible to control them. We are drifting with the current, and there is no telling where it will carry us"; and the Springfield *Republican* says in a similar strain: "It is difficult to escape the feeling, after a review of the situation, that the country is drifting, and that the ultimate issue will depend more upon events in China and the demands of various interests at home than upon any policy which the Administration may have intelligently worked out. In a Presidential year Mr. McKinley would naturally hesitate to carry with Bismarckian nerve the imperialistic policy to its logical conclusion. The end is wholly in the dark." The Philadelphia

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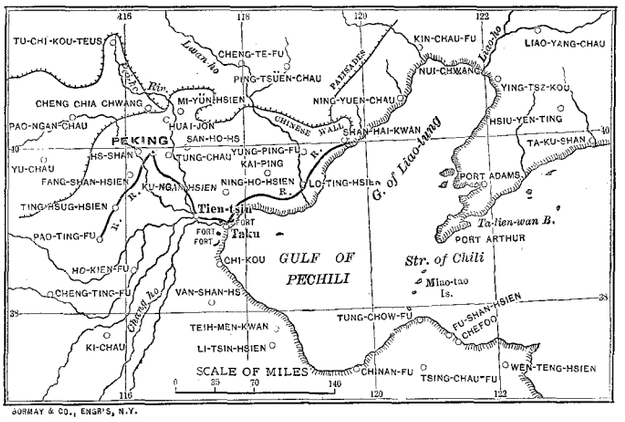
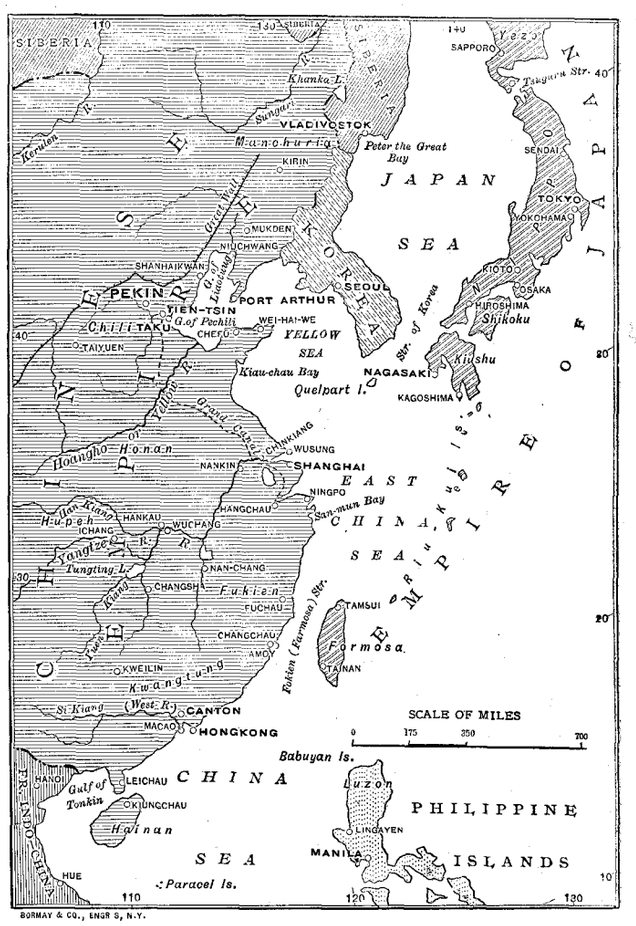
Inquirer fears that if we do not take a hand in the game we may find our trade interests in China seriously threatened, and adds: "Perhaps we had better not make too sure that it doesn't matter to us what political ascendency is established at Peking." The Washington *Times*, too, predicts that "if the Administration carries out its announced policy—which, however, may not be its real one—and confines its interference to the use of a few marines



MAP SHOWING PEKING, TIEN-TSIN, PORT ARTHUR (RUSSIAN), AND OTHER PLACES IN THE DISTURBED DISTRICT.

for the protection of Americans and their property, it will be thrown out of court" in the final settlement of commercial privileges. It adds: "This view of the matter is so self-evidently correct that we are not inclined to believe Mr. McKinley will stop at the point his subordinates affect to think he means to." The Minneapolis *Tribune*, indeed, goes so far as to say: "Since the United States has swung out as a world power, with possessions in both hemispheres, and is pushing its trade in all quarters of the earth, it is no longer possible for our Government to remain isolated in handling international questions. Our interests touch those of the great European nations at many points, and many matters must be arranged by joint action. . . . Therefore an alliance with these powers for the specific purpose of regulating and controlling the Chinese situation would seem to be not only advisable, but absolutely necessary." As the commercial aspect of the situation seems to be considered so important, the following view of our obligations taken by the New York *Journal of Commerce* is of interest:

"As to the magnitude of our actual and possible commercial interests in China there does not seem to be much room for dispute. A country which, under serious drawbacks, has doubled its foreign trade in ten years, and with which the export trade of the United States has increased threefold in seven years, can hardly be said to be a market which we can afford to view with indifference. But, as everybody knows, the Chinese market is still in a rudimentary stage, and the development of the country presents one of the most inviting prospects which any part of the world has to offer to productive enterprise. Such railroad construction as has been effected in China is enormously profitable,



EASTERN CHINA AND SURROUNDING COUNTRIES.

and it seems highly probable that the present outbreak of anti-foreign sentiment is instigated by men who see their chances of levying tribute on trade seriously interfered with by the coming of the iron way. China is naturally a much richer country than India; it has a larger, a more industrious, and a more intelligent population. But in India trade is assisted by good roads, railways, and equal taxation, while in China these advantages are conspicuous by their absence. The result is that the foreign trade of India is three times that of China, while, under similar conditions, it is not at all doubtful that the foreign trade of China would be greatly in excess of that of India. Whether the present trouble be the expiring protest of the conservatism of centuries against the incoming of new ideas or not, it is certain that if the United States is to enjoy its share of the trade that would belong to it with a reformed and regenerated China, it must be ready to take its share in the work of regeneration. It is ridiculous to have our Minister instructed to act energetically in protecting American interests while forbidding him to enter into such concert of action with other powers as might conceivably impair the sanctity of the traditional policy of the United States."

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

This Box(h)er movement is all right if it is carried far enough,

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A large majority of the press, however, believe that the policy of avoiding entanglement in Old-World affairs is the best policy for the United States at this time. This country, says the New York *Tribune*, has "entered no 'concert of the powers.' It is in cooperation with all, of course, on impartial terms for the protection of foreign property and lives, and it may be trusted to act with vigor and effect to that end and for the maintenance of its just rights. Beyond that there seems to be no occasion for it to go." The New York *Times*, too, says that "to keep out of 'entangling alliances' ought to be, and doubtless is, the purpose of the State Department," and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "The United States will enter into no entangling alliances with any European nation or nations on the Chinese or any other question. It declined England's invitation for a joint action in 1823 against the holy alliance, and, in the Monroe warning to that coalition which was issued in that year, established a policy of independent action which will be followed in the Chinese crisis." The St. Louis *Republic* declares that "it would be deplorable indeed were this Government to allow itself to be drawn into a European war with the cause of which it had no concern as an interested principal," and the Philadelphia *Times* says: "We must protect all American interests, but must not be drawn into a war that would have to be waged without sufficient cause and without any expectation of recompense in the way of territory or new trade." So, too, thinks the Baltimore *American*, which says that "the United States, of course, has no interest in the squabble, and no troops to waste in a quixotic effort to help the European powers." "If there is anything left of the Monroe doctrine," urges the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "let us stick to it."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISORDER IN ST. LOUIS.

THE continued violence and disorder that have marked the progress of the street-railroad strike in St. Louis has led the press to ask why the rioting and bloodshed were not suppressed and order established long ago. Since May 8, when the strike began, thirteen persons have been killed, sixty-five wounded by bullets, and ninety injured in other ways. Millions of dollars, it is estimated, have been lost by the six weeks' interruption of the city's normal business conditions. As has often been the case in such disturbances, several of the victims of the riotous demonstrations have been innocent and inoffensive citizens, and on two or three occasions the mob has pursued women who rode on the street-cars, torn off most of their clothing and injured them with clubs and brickbats. The strikers disavow these acts, and declare that they are the acts of the city's lawless element, who take advantage of the strike as a time to indulge in violence and riot. Whoever the perpetrators may be, however, the newspapers the country over are demanding that order be restored. There is a widespread impression that Henry Ziegenhein (Rep.), the mayor of St. Louis, and Lon V. Stephens (Dem.), governor of Missouri, have allowed the violence to go on so that they might pose as the friends of the strikers, and catch the labor vote. "Good citizens," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "are utterly disgusted with both officials, and there is reported to be talk of impeaching each." The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) says: "If American women received such treatment in the streets of Peking, the whole country would be ready to go to war to punish the barbarians. Yet the politicians of Missouri appear to think that popularity and a continuance in office are to be gained by sympathizing with mobs!"

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) thinks that Mayor Ziegenhein can not be held responsible for the disorder, because the St. Louis police force is not under his control. The St. Louis police board, by a recent state law, is appointed by the governor, and all its members are Democrats, save the mayor, who is a member *ex officio*. He does not attend the meetings, however, because, says *The Globe-Democrat*, he "would have no more weight at the meetings of the board than at a Democratic caucus. That board is a Democratic caucus first, last, and always. It appoints no man to the force who is not a Democrat, or who does not first join the Democratic Club. . . . The mayor, the Municipal Assembly, and the citizens of St. Louis would gladly assist in the direction of the police department. But the police law

IF THOSE ST. LOUIS RIOTERS AND CHINESE BOXERS COULD ONLY BE BROUGHT TOGETHER, HOW HAPPY EVERYBODY ELSE WOULD BE!
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

takes the greatest pains to destroy the last vestige of home rule. The mayor and Municipal Assembly have no more authority or influence in police matters than the presidents of the South African republics have at the British council table." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), however, thinks that if in place of the "spineless mayor of St. Louis there had been a man of resolution, he would have crushed these outrages in a week or two." Nor will the governor be held guiltless, continues the same paper, for "he has been called upon again and again, in a legal manner, to exercise his authority by sending militia to St. Louis, but not a soldier has been sent there. He has thus encouraged the rioters by the knowledge that he would not interfere with them." The Chicago *Times-Herald* refers to Governor Stephens as "a small, mean-spirited politician," and speaks of the mayor as "a cheap, stupid demagog also."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) counsels the strikers to join all other good citizens in suppressing violence, because disorderly acts will destroy public sympathy with the strike. As for the governor, *The Republic* says that the people indorse his increase of the police force, and that they will not fail to indorse him if he calls out the militia, as he has been repeatedly petitioned to do. It says: "He need not fear evil to himself or his party. Union labor has declared its enmity to law-breakers. Union labor, like every other class of citizens, admires vigor and boldness." The Washington *Times* (Dem.) censures the governor severely for his failure to call out the militia or take some other effective method of restoring order. It says:

"The great majority of the people of Missouri are Democrats. They owe it to their party, no less than to their homes and country, to repudiate the cowardly, cheese-paring Stephens. They should lose no time in calling mass-meetings all over the State to protest against the disgrace to which they are being subjected before the astonished gaze of the nation by their small-souled governor. This method undoubtedly would stir him to the performance of his duty. Men of his caliber are amenable to the expressed wishes of large bodies of people. By his cowardly course Stephens has shown that he is especially amenable to such expressions. The howls of the mob have frightened him into inactivity. The protest of the masses—with whom, we dare say, he is extremely anxious to be 'popular'—would embolden him to imitate the conduct of a courageous, high-minded man. It would

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be still better if he could be impeached and deposed—better for St. Louis, for Missouri, for the nation, and for the Democratic Party."

THE PROPOSED INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE call for a meeting of the executive committee of the National Democratic Party, otherwise known as the Gold Democratic Party, whose standard-bearers in 1896 were Palmer and Buckner, is arousing interest. It is thought probable that the committee may call a convention to meet in Indianapolis on July 25 to build a party platform and name candidates. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) regards this movement with apprehension, and observes that "as many an election has been decided by third-party movements, the managers of the old parties will do well to see to it that the balance of power is not thus carried away from them." General Buckner, who was interviewed in New York last week, said that his party is "stronger, if anything," than it was in 1896, for "while it is true that some who voted for us or for Mr. McKinley have returned to the Democratic fold, we have gained many recruits. We fought for a principle in 1896 and are prepared to make another struggle, if necessary."

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the movement at this time is the attitude toward it taken by the independent papers which find neither McKinley nor Bryan all that they desire. Thus the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which can not indorse Mr. McKinley's Philippine policy nor Mr. Bryan's silver policy, declares that the third-party movement "is a note of encouragement to all independent voters," and that "those whose views on the subject of imperialism prevent them from voting for McKinley, and whose opposition to the vagaries of Bryan deters them from supporting him, will hail it with satisfaction, since it promises to give them something positive to work for, instead of leaving them in a merely negative attitude. The Baltimore *News* (Ind. Dem.) also thinks that a standard is needed to which conservative Democrats can rally; and the Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.), while declaring that "if the Kansas City convention adopts a platform which a true Democrat can approve of, he must vote for its nominee, even tho that nominee be William J. Bryan," says, however: "If the Kansas City convention should promulgate such a platform as that promulgated by the Chicago convention of 1896, the Gold Democrats would be perfectly consistent in promulgating the Indianapolis platform and nominating two true and tried Democrats to stand upon it." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.), altho disagreeing with these Independent Democrats in matters of political faith, admires them for their independence, and says that "for these men to accept in 1900 what they rejected in 1896 would be for them to stultify themselves ingloriously." It goes on:

"The die is already cast, and the candidate and principles that will issue from Kansas City will be identical with the products of four years ago. Some of the viciousness of the Chicago platform may be submerged for political effect, but the nomination of Bryan will be equivalent to a formal reassertion of the Populistic fallacies, run rampant, which drove thousands from the Democratic Party in 1896. This being true, not one of these men can, in consistency with his own honor and his conception of what is right, refuse to do now as he did four years ago, and there is gratification in the knowledge that, like true patriots, they still possess the courage of their deepest political convictions."

Several Gold Democratic papers are lining up with the two old parties. The New York *World*, for example, has declared for Bryan, and the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which indorses the Republican expansion and currency policies, advises the third-party managers "to consider what warrant they have, from old questions, to put a ticket in the field; what will be the effect of an assumption on their part that they have a warrant from new questions to put one in the field; and how many voters they can carry with them, in case they should conclude to declare against our country and for the friends or apologists here of the enemies of our land in insurgent quarters." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), which supported Palmer and Buckner in 1896, tells of its return to the Democratic camp in the following frank fashion: "There were two courses open to *The Courier-Journal:* either to go straight into the Republican camp, or to fall back into its own camp. It had described the Republicans as the organized rascality, the Democrats as the organized folly of the time. It had declared that in a choice between the fools and the knaves it would go with the fools. And there it is to-day."

Of the Republican papers, the New York *Sun* (Rep.) declares that the movement "is of no practical political significance or importance, save so far as the running of candidates by that faction might prove indirectly beneficial to Bryan," and the Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) says that if the movement this year gains any more votes than it had in 1896, the additional support "will come from the Gold Democrats who cast their ballots for McKinley at the last election, and it will simply help to improve Bryan's chances. Is that what the national committee of the National Democratic Party is driving at?" The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) recalls the size of their vote in 1896 (133,148 in a total of 13,923,097), and says that "the Republican Party should be entirely indifferent to what these gentlemen finally conclude to do."

ARE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS A MENACE TO GOVERNMENT?

TWO bitter attacks upon trade-unions, from widely different sources, have recently attracted some attention. One wing of the Socialist Labor Party, in convention in New York City, declares that the non-political trade-unions of to-day, organized by such men as Gompers and Powderly, are simply the allies of plutocracy; and a resolution was passed to the effect that "every member of the Socialist Labor Party who is an officer in a pure and simple British style trade-union shall either resign his office in the union or be expelled from the Socialist Labor Party."

An attack of a very different kind is made by Mr. N. F. Thompson, of Huntsville, Ala., secretary of the Southern Industrial Convention, who in testifying before the Industrial Commission in Washington, maintained that "labor organizations are to-day the greatest menace to this Government that exists inside or outside the pale of our national domain." He further contended that "their influence for disruption and disorganization of society is far more dangerous to the perpetuation of our Government in its purity and power than would be the hostile array on our borders of the armies of the entire world combined." He said:

"That such a menace is real and not imaginary, the most casual investigation of existing tendencies among the laboring classes will show. On every hand and for the slightest provocation all classes of organized labor stand ready to inaugurate a strike, with all its attendant evils, or to place a boycott for the purpose of destroying the business of some one against whom their enmity has been invoked."

Mr. Thompson's views seem to elicit but little favorable comment as yet, tho there are some conservative papers which declare that the view is "a pretty accurate one." The New York *Evening Post* says that his facts and reasons are "quite sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the real crisis of the country is not in the East Indies or the West Indies, but 'in our midst,' and that in reaching out to seize foreign countries, and to introduce civilization and suppress evils among distant 'savages,' we are wasting time, money, and blood which might better be spent in finding a remedy for greater evils at home."

On the other hand, the Chicago *Chronicle* says: "Labor or-

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ganizations are beneficent, not to say necessary, where they exist for proper purposes and employ proper methods, and this they are sure to do in the end as a result of discussion, education, and, it may be, occasional collision with the bed-rock of the country as represented by government." With this view the Detroit *Evening News* agrees, asking: "Are these crude, vehement, earnest organizations much more awkward in arriving at their ends than the great powers of the earth? Are they any more unreasonable or exacting? Let Mr. Thompson look about him for a while and ponder."

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY ABOUT MAYOR VAN WYCK.

THE sensational facts brought to light during the investigation of the affairs of the American Ice Company in New York City have been such as to call forth indignant editorial comment throughout the country. The books of the company, when made public, revealed the fact that large blocks of stock were held by city officials of all ranks, from the mayor down. Says the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.):

"The scheme of the trust did not stop merely with enrolling the city bosses and the mayor on the stock-books. It reached out

A CHILLY RIDE TO KANSAS CITY.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

and took in men of power in almost every official quarter in the State. The list runs the whole gamut of official life, legislative, judicial, and executive. Besides the familiar names of the Van Wyck brothers, Croker, Carroll, and all the dock commissioners, it shows that almost a dozen justices of the state supreme court became small stockholders, doubtless by purchase as investments on the advice of politicians. Justice McLaughlin of the court of appeals, the highest tribunal in the State; Corporation Counsel Whalen, the only city official who could be looked to as a safeguard against the acts of a corrupt mayor; and Justice Patterson of the appellate division of the supreme court, all are owners of stock. So are the president of the city council, the commissioner of public buildings, the Democratic leader of Kings County, and many smaller officials."

The testimony of Mayor Van Wyck before the court established the fact that he is a stockholder in the company, a fact which, however, he refused to consider as incriminating. His testimony as to the means by which he acquired the stock is thus summarized in several papers:

Acquired 5,000 shares ice stock, par value	$500,000
"Rock bottom" price alleged to have been paid for them	250,000
Expected to draw dividends at rate of 10 per cent., or a yearly income of	50,000
Borrowed money from the trust to pay for his stock at 6 per cent., a yearly outgo of	15,000
Anticipated yearly profit, outside any increase in value of stock	35,000
In less than eight years at that rate his stock would have cost him	Nothing

It is charged by the accusers of the mayor that in return for these financial privileges he vetoed dock bills which would have been detrimental to the interests of the ice trust. He has also been assailed on the ground that the law forbids any officer of a municipal corporation to own stock in a company which has direct dealings with the city treasury. Governor Roosevelt is now considering petitions for the mayor's removal on these grounds.

The metropolitan newspapers which have been most active in the crusade against the mayor are Democratic. Indeed, the Democratic press is even more severe than the Republican in condemning the "Tammany plunderers." The New York *Evening Journal* (Dem.) says: "If ever a man earned the contempt of his fellow men, this disgraceful mayor has earned it." The New York *World* (Dem.) says: "His unfaithfulness to his official trust and his unfitness for his office have been shown beyond controversy." The New York *Sun* (Rep.) advises caution in taking action on this matter, and says: "Surmises of wrongdoing are readily indulged in, however, in these days of easy suspicion against public officers, but they should not be allowed to take the place of evidence"; and the New York *Evening Post* also counsels caution. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Rep.) affirms that "an official who would thus use the advantages of his position for the purpose of increasing his private fortune is morally unfit to be the mayor of a great American city," and the Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) says: "The revelation of Mayor Van Wyck's complicity in a conspiracy to place New York in the grip of an ice monopoly for his own profit and for the profit of Tammany officials is the most shameful chapter in the history of municipal maladministration in this country." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) compares Mayor Van Wyck with Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, styling them "a precious pair of mayors," who "should be coupled together." "It is likely," says *The Republican*, "that Philadelphia would prove to be, on inspection, a rottener town than New York, and that Ashbridge could give Van Wyck points in betraying the public interests; but there is small choice between them." The Houston *Daily Post* (Dem). condemns in strongest terms the "licensed rapacity" of the ice trust, and praises the Democratic newspapers that have not hesitated "to expose Democratic and Republican officials alike who connive in schemes of vandalism and open the way to the impoverishment of the masses."

SHALL THE CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUTH BE DIMINISHED?

MANY Republican papers are suggesting that the size of the representation of the Southern States in Congress and in the Electoral College be diminished to correspond to the decrease of the number entitled to vote in those States by reason of the enactments that bar a large number of the negroes from the polls. Perhaps the strongest argument that has appeared for this radical movement is set forth by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) in a statistical article from its Washington correspondent, showing the comparative sizes of the white and negro population in the Southern States, the small vote cast, and the large representation in Congress. As regards population he says:

"In 1890 the total black population of the Union was 7,638,360. Of this total 6,839,277 were in the late slave States and the District of Columbia. In the District, which has no representation, there were 75,697 blacks. The black population of the border States, usually included in the term 'South' as covering the late slave section, is not large, as the following figures prove:

Delaware	28,427	Missouri	150,726
Maryland	215,897		
West Virginia	32,717	Total, six States..	695,940
Kentucky	268,173	Mississippi alone	744,749

"It will be seen that there are more colored people in the small State of Mississippi alone than in the entire half-dozen border States. Georgia has a negro population of 858,996, or 164,056 in excess of all the border States. The white and black population

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of the remaining eleven Southern States, the South proper, as found in the census of 1890, was as follows:

State.	Whites.	Blacks.
Virginia	1,020,122	635,858
North Carolina	1,055,382	562,565
South Carolina	462,008	689,141
Georgia	978,357	858,996
Florida	224,949	166,473
Alabama	833,718	679,299
Mississippi	544,851	744,749
Louisiana	558,396	560,192
Texas	1,745,935	489,588
Arkansas	818,752	309,427
Tennessee	1,336,637	430,881
Totals	9,579,107	6,127,169

"Thus about two fifths—nearly one half—of the total population of the South is black. Under the 'Mississippi plan' this vast colored citizenship is mainly disfranchised, and it is obviously intended that ultimately it shall be wholly so. The project for new 'constitutions' in Virginia and North Carolina has for its sole object the adoption of so-called legal forms for the suppression of the mass of the black vote. Hence in the above tabulation the border States are excluded, because in all of them the negroes are left measurably free to vote, and they are generally out in full strength."

By the new Southern plan of demanding an educational or property qualification for the franchise, admitting, however, all descendants of those who voted before 1860, practically all the negroes in Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana have been barred from the polls, and those of North Carolina, Virginia, and Alabama seem likely to encounter a similar obstacle within a year. This reduces the vote tremendously, many election districts in Louisiana with populations of from 500 to 2,000 polling only from one to seven votes in the election in April. Yet the representation in Congress and the number of electors in the Electoral College which chooses the President and Vice-President remain the same. This correspondent figures that the eleven States of the South now have ninety members in the House and ninety in the Electoral College, whereas they are entitled to only fifty-five in each. "A little figuring," he says, "proves that the average aggregate vote cast for Congressmen in all the districts of the six Northern States of California, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and New Jersey is 37,200, and this is about the average in all the thirty-four States of the North, including the five border States mentioned above." Instead of 37,200 being the average for each district in the following Southern States, however, he finds it to be nearer 5,000, as shown by the following table:

	Total Vote.	Average for Each District.
Arkansas	26,910	4,485
Georgia	65,751	5,978
Louisiana	32,996	4,500
Mississippi	27,174	3,882
South Carolina	31,771	4,538

He then draws the following striking comparisons:

"These five Southern States, casting an aggregate of only 184,602 votes at the election of 1898, sent up thirty-seven Congressmen. The imperial State of New York, which cast more than 1,250,000 votes, has only thirty-four Representatives. The Democratic State of Missouri, which cast 550,000 ballots in 1898, has only fifteen Representatives. Kansas, which cast 288,000 votes, more than 100,000 in excess of the aggregate vote of the five Southern States named, has only seven Congressmen, against their thirty-seven. . . . . .

"On the vote they cast, the five States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina would be entitled to precisely five Representatives in Congress, that is, on the average of 37,000 votes a district, as shown through the other portions of the Union where there is no obstruction to the free exercise of the elective franchise. Nebraska cast 185,000 votes for Congressmen in 1898; she has six Representatives. That is almost precisely the total vote of the five States ruled by the 'Mississippi plan,' and they would be entitled to six Representatives on the same ratio, an additional one for the extraordinary vote of Georgia, 65,751, a major fraction over the average for a single Representative. The others all fall below the average requirement for a Representative."

AGAIN THE ARMY CANTEEN.

THE resolutions of the Methodist General Conference, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Friends' Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia, and the Baptist Home Missionary Society, condemning the army canteen, have had the effect of bringing this subject once more to the front. Two years ago Congress passed an anti-canteen law; but it was so construed by the Attorney-General as to miss entirely the object of those who had urged its enactment. An effort was made in the recent session of Congress to pass another and more stringent law, but the matter was turned over to a congressional committee, and it is thought likely that it will remain shelved.

UNCLE SAM: "I think if I take them away from you both, I'll get better results." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

The New Voice (Chicago), the leading Prohibition organ, is carrying on an aggressive campaign against the canteen. It says:

"The attempt to rehabilitate the canteen and to delude the public into the idea that it is a beneficent institution hardly needs a line of refutation. The drunkenness and debauchery that have followed that institution everywhere, the undisguisable fact that it does not accomplish a single one of the results claimed for it by its friends; the concurrent testimony of such officers as Howard, Henry, Wheeler, Sternberg, and Shafter against it—all these things are too much matters of public knowledge for these late-day defenses of the army saloon to succeed in deceiving the people.

"The stand taken by the War Department merely shows that the Administration has determined to call 'evil, good' and 'good, evil' and to risk its fate upon that issue, evidently in the belief that it can either deceive the Christian public or that the Christian public cares so little for its professed convictions that its vote can be had for the Expander, any way."

On the other hand, the military journals are equally emphatic in maintaining that the canteens are a bulwark of sobriety, because they tend to keep the soldiers out of the low groggeries and saloons. *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) declares:

"Against the theories and pet notions of a band of Prohibitionists is weighed the opinion of reputable officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, of the army, and the opinions of their wives, who may be trusted to be quite as honest and thoughtful

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of the welfare of the soldier as any band of total abstainers. In the batch of letters submitted to Congress by the War Department on this subject, 908 commanding officers and non-commissioned officers out of 1,000 whose opinions are contained therein say that it has improved the discipline of the army; 739 that it has decreased desertions; 825 that it has lessened the number of trials by courts martial for petty offenses; 906 that it has lessened drunkenness, and 908 that the selling of beer on the posts prevents men from going outside to procure whisky and other strong intoxicants."

Some interesting testimony on the general subject of the value of abstinence from intoxicating liquors for soldiers was furnished at the recent annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association in London. Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, who succeeded Lord Roberts as president of the association, was in the chair. The following account is from an editorial in the New York *Evening Post:*

"Gen. Sir George White in his speech said that during his experience as a commander in India he had been 'struck by the marvelously greater number of offenders among men who took liquor than the number among those who did not.' He expressed the belief that one third of the 70,000 British soldiers in India are total abstainers. A letter was read from Lord Roberts, written at Bloemfontein on the 19th of April, in which he said that he supposed there never was a more temperate army than that which marched under his command from the Modder River to Bloemfontein, and added: 'I believe that nothing but good can result from so many soldiers from all parts of the empire being brought together in an arduous campaign, when they see how splendidly our temperance men have borne up against the many difficulties and dangers which they have had to face.'

"'Temperance-rooms' in barracks received the hearty indorsement of the association. Such rooms have been provided throughout India, and General White bore witness that the result had been 'immense benefit to the forces.' He declared himself thoroughly in accord with the suggestion that the Government should provide temperance-rooms in all barracks. . . . The best weapon for fighting the *ennui* which contributes so largely to immoderate drinking is the provision of agreeable quarters where soldiers can have a good time without recourse to either the outside saloon or an army canteen."

OUR NEW PROSPERITY.

AN idea of the prosperity the nation is now enjoying may be gained from Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's new book, "The New Prosperity," into which he has gathered a sheaf of figures and facts showing the tremendous increase in business in the United States in the past few years. Between 1897 and 1900 European banks of issue gained $4,000,000 in gold, going from $1,591,000,000 to $1,595,000,000. In the same period the United States showed a gain from $693,000,000 to $1,016,000,000. The savings-banks statistics showed that whereas the average individual deposit in 1894 was $369, in 1899 it was $419. It is interesting to note from Mr. Baker's figures how quickly the unusual prosperity of the country is reflected in the charitable gifts of the wealthy people of the land. For instance, in 1898, Americans gave $23,984,900; in 1899 the total charitable gifts amounted to $79,749,956. As it might be expected, the use of luxuries increased among Americans at a tremendously rapid rate along with the advance of good times. A curious instance of this is seen in Mr. Baker's investigation of the piano trade. He found that in the nine States of the Northwest more pianos were sold in six months of 1899 than during the entire previous six years. In the diamond trade he shows that 1897 brought $2,000,000 worth of diamonds into the country; 1898, $7,000,000; and in 1899 no less than $12,175,550.

The general prosperity extends to some unexpected phenomena. For instance, owing to the larger business between the small buyers and the retail stores, the American people were using $11,000,000 more of dimes, quarters, and half-dollars in September, 1899, than they had been using in September, 1897. The postal business is not behind in its rapid extension. For the year ending June 30, 1899, 7,000,000 more money orders were issued than in the year 1895, the increased amount coming to $55,000,000, and the average amount per order had been increased from $7 to $7.40.

More curious still, reports from various States show that crime everywhere decreased. Take, for instance, the showing in the single State of Illinois. For the year ending September 30, 1895, during the hard times, 927 convicts were sent to the state penitentiary. In the year ending September 30, 1899, the number was only 506, or hardly more than half. The decrease, he declares, was unquestionably due to lessened idleness. The army of unemployed is no longer an army and no longer unemployed; and there is in consequence less drunkenness and less tendency to crime. Prosperity also brings with it a feeling of hope, and it is now easier to earn a living than to steal it.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LIVES of great men all remind us how few of them get into Congress.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE "open-door" question is gravitating toward a proposition to take the door off its hinges.—*The Chicago Journal.*

A CHICAGO scientist explains that his eclipse pictures were failures because the moon moved.—*The Baltimore American.*

IF silence is gold, then the Sultan of Turkey is offering the United States enough to cover his debt ten times over.—*The Baltimore American.*

IT appears that Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Neely were granted a larger measure of self-government than they were fitted to exercise.—*The Detroit News.*

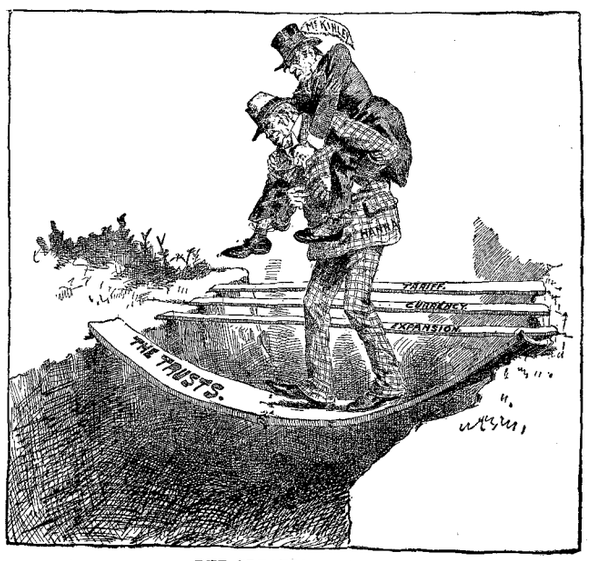
NOW that General Otis is at home we shall miss his cheerful daily despatches assuring us that war in the Philippines is over.—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

THE suggestion that South Africa be left to a people so densely ignorant that they don't know when they are licked by Great Britain is intolerable.—*The Detroit Journal.*

GREAT BRITAIN expects to get her South African annexation matter in such shape that she won't be obliged to pay $20,000,000 extra for an insurrection.—*The Detroit News.*

THIS country and England are the only ones that have offered the Boers a refuge. The governor of Colorado has sent them a proposal to settle in that State, and England invites them to stay right where they are.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

A ST. LOUIS man has killed himself because he couldn't collect money that was due him. We feel justified, however, in giving the Sultan to understand that this practise is not likely to become general over here.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*



THE GREATEST DANGER.
—*The New York Herald.*

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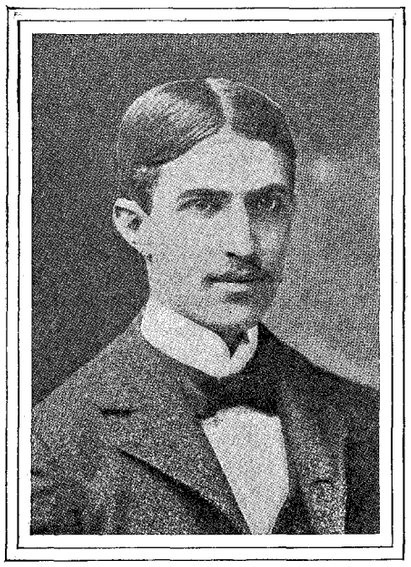
LETTERS AND ART.

STEPHEN CRANE: A "WONDERFUL BOY."

THE death of Mr. Stephen Crane, while yet barely thirty, is widely regarded as a serious loss to American literature, one which it can ill afford. Mr. Crane, who had for some time past resided in Surrey, England, had been critically ill for some months previous to his death and had lately been taken to Baden to obtain the benefit of the waters. His best known works are: "Maggie: A Girl of the Streets"; "The Red Badge of Courage"; "The Little Regiment"; "The Black Riders"; "War Is Kind"; "The Open Boat"; "The Third Violet"; "George's Mother"; and "Active Service." In three somewhat widely separated lines of fiction—stories of slum-life (especially of the demi-monde), war stories, and tales about boy-life—Mr. Crane attained notable success. By many critics it is doubted whether any one has ever got nearer the spirit of the boy of today than has Stephen Crane in these latter tales, altho his fame has been founded more upon his stories of low-life and of war. Whether his fame would ever have reached a higher level is open to doubt, and perhaps critical opinion largely leans to the judgment that his artistic attainment would never have been able to go beyond the extremely clever but impressionistic word-painting of the work already produced by him.



THE LATE STEPHEN CRANE.

Mr. Crane came honestly by his love of military life. One paternal grandfather was colonel of the Sixth New Jersey Infantry during the Revolution, and ranking major-general of the regular army at the time of his death; while a younger brother of this officer was ranking commodore of the navy—at that time the highest American naval rank. Mr. Crane, in a letter written to the editor of the Rochester *Post-Express* a few weeks ago, gives the following account of his boyhood and early journalistic career:

"My father was a Methodist minister, author of numerous works of theology, and an editor of various periodicals of the church. He was a graduate of Princeton, and he was a great, fine, simple mind. As for myself, I went to Lafayette College, but did not graduate. I found mining-engineering not at all to my taste. I preferred baseball. Later I attended Syracuse University, where I attempted to study literature, but found baseball again much more to my taste. My first work in fiction was for the New York *Tribune*, when I was about eighteen years old. During this time, one story of the series went into *The Cosmopolitan*. At the age of twenty I wrote my first novel—'Maggie.' It never really got on the market, but it made for me the friendship of William Dean Howells and Hamlin Garland, and since that time I have never been conscious for an instant that those friendships have at all diminished. After completing 'Maggie,' I wrote mainly for the New York *Press* and for *The Arena*. In the latter part of my twenty-first year I began 'The Red Badge of Courage,' and completed it early in my twenty-second year. The year following I wrote the poems contained in the volume known as 'The Black Riders.' On the first day of last November I was precisely twenty-nine years old and had finished my fifth novel, 'Active Service.' I have only one pride, and that is that the English edition of 'The Red Badge of Courage' has been received with great praise by the English reviewers. I am proud of this simply because the remoter people would seem more just and harder to win."

In another letter to the same gentleman Mr. Crane touches on his literary philosophy. He writes:

"The one thing that deeply pleases me is the fact that men of sense invariably believe me to be sincere. I know that my work does not amount to a string of dried beans—I always calmly admit it—but I also know that I do the best that is in me without regard to praise or blame. When I was the mark for every humorist in the country, I went ahead; and now when I am the mark for only fifty per cent. of the humorists of the country, I go ahead; for I understand that a man is born into the world with his own pair of eyes, and he is not at all responsible for his vision—he is merely responsible for his quality of personal honesty. To keep close to this personal honesty is my supreme ambition. There is a sublime egotism in talking of honesty. I, however, do not say that I am honest. I merely say that I am as nearly honest as a weak mental machinery will allow. This aim in life struck me as being the only thing worth while. A man is sure to fail at it, but there is something in the failure."

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Mr. Crane's mental attitude was that of one for whom there were to be no surprises. His confidence in himself was thorough. His belief in the excellence of his work was complete, but not often expressed; and toward the last he frequently made light of the early style in which he placed too much dependence upon adjectives of color, and in some stories of child life (commenced on board a despatch-boat in the Santiago blockade) he was trying for that finish and nicer use of language which his critics had said he lacked. Notwithstanding a kind of shyness of manner, he was always self-possessed. In the matter of social conduct, few conventions were permitted to interfere with what he felt inclined to do; and as war correspondent, on the top of the encircled hill at Guantanamo and in the field before Santiago, he showed absolute fearlessness of danger."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* draws some interesting lessons for literary aspirants from Mr. Crane's career:

"In seeking to gather from what Stephen Crane has done indications of what he might have done, had he lived, it is necessary to take into account his youth and his handicaps. He was only a boy when he began to write. He undertook 'The Red Badge of Courage' before he was twenty-one. He was little more than a boy when death stopped his writing forever. He started upon his literary career with no equipment but such literary powers as nature had given him. He had not even the technical equipment that common scholarship gives to a writer. 'The Red Badge of Courage' shows that, at the age of twenty-one, he could never be sure whether or not he was writing commonly correct English. It also shows that he then lacked literary good taste and discrimination. He had to learn as he went along. During all his literary career he seems never to have been free from the necessity of doing a great deal of hack work. For months past he had been suffering from a lingering and enervating disease. His working days were few and far from free of distractions. And yet he wrote 'The Open Boat' and 'The Monster.'"

The Omar Khayyám Fad.—Intellectual England, says Edgar Fawcett, is forever indulging in a fad. Once it was a fad for certain German novelists—especially Auerbach and Spielhagen. Then the Russians had their day—Turgeneff and Tolstoy. Then came the "passionate Browning craze," lasting nearly two decades. Then followed in turn the "Ibsen fanaticism," the "Maeterlinck fever," and the "frantic rhapsodies" aroused by George Meredith. All these fads are dead or dying, says Mr. Fawcett, and the Omar Khayyám fad at present pre-

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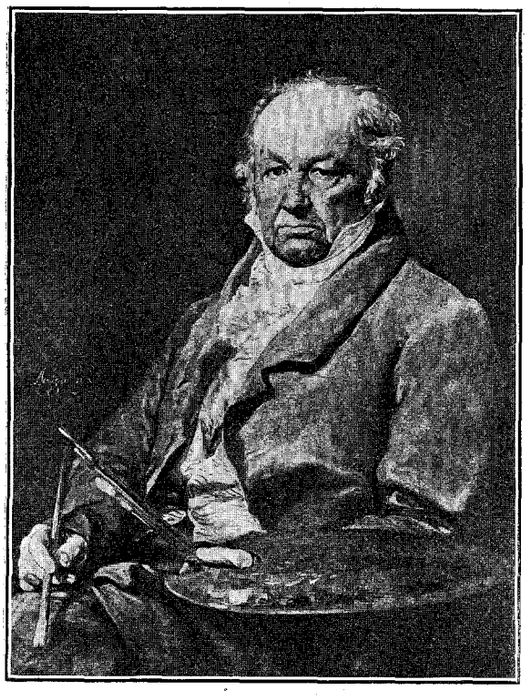
vails. It also should find an early death, and Omar should be placed where he belongs—"among the wanton flippancies of a materialism crude as savagery itself." Nowhere has the hypocrisy of English ethics, we are told, been more clearly seen than in this fad, and Mr. Fawcett proceeds as follows (*The Journal*, New York) to describe the philosophy of the "Rubáiyát":

"Omar was not only a religious infidel, but he was a sensualist at whom Epicurus, not to mention Horace, would have shuddered. Yet he has been made the fashion, and that is enough for people to bow before him in silliest reverence. The professed lovers of Omar include Episcopalians, Roman Catholics—Christians of almost every type. Ingersoll, that noble and honest thinker, never dreamed of such ruffian heterodoxy as this Persian *bon vivant* has literally reeled off by the yard, nor did the great dead agnostic whom I have just named ever once descend to the shallowness of Omar's utterance. It is all, when regarded seriously, the most pitiable stuff. Commonplace is no word for it, since it merely decorates the obvious in wine-drenched garlands and tawdry spangles. 'Eat and drink, for to-morrow you die,' does not express its dull grossness. 'Get drunk as often as you can, and stay so as long as you can, for there's nothing in life half so profitable,' sounds its true note."

ONE OF SPAIN'S GREATEST PAINTERS.

SPAIN has lost her colonies; but her artistic and literary glories are imperishable, and her pride in them quickens as her military power wanes. A few days ago, the remains of four of her celebrated sons whose bodies have been lying in other than



FRANCISCO GOYA.

Spanish soil were brought back to Madrid and reinterred amid ceremonies attended by representatives of the Queen, the national government, the municipal government, and the Academy, as well as by a numerous populace. Those who were thus honored were Donose Cortés, the political writer and diplomat; Moratin, the playwright; Meléndez Valdés, the poet; and, greatest of all, Goya, the painter. The *Ilustracion Española y Americana* (Madrid) devotes the greater part of its latest number to a description of the ceremonies and of the lives thus commemorated, and an exhibition of Goya's paintings has since been inaugurated in the building of the Madrid Board of Education.

One of the most satisfactory accounts of Goya's life and work appeared in *The Idler* (London) several months ago, from which we take the following data:

Francisco Goya y Lucientes was born in Arragon in 1746, the son of a peasant-farmer. He studied in the studio of Lujan, a well-known artist, in Saragossa; but his amours and his fiery temper led the young student into sore trouble. He was found one night with a dangerous wound in his back, and thought it advisable to escape further danger by flying the country and taking up his abode in Rome, then the Mecca of all artists. To pay the expenses of travel, he entered the profession of bull-fighting, and from this derived an experience which bore golden fruit later in the series of etchings known as the "Tauromàquia"—bold, passionate delineations of the national sport.

His studies in Rome were of a contemplative nature, most of his time being spent in the galleries. Upon his return to Madrid his fame as a portrait painter was soon made, and his studio was literally besieged. His personality was almost as famous as his art. His ready wit and general attractiveness made him a welcome guest in the houses of the most exclusive aristocracy of Europe, and his reputation for adventurous deeds of gallantry, his bravery and skill in the handling of the rapier, helped to make him the idol of the populace.

He was appointed court-painter, and the way in which he alone was allowed to break the strict rules of court etiquette indicates one phase of his daring character. Being refused admission to the levée on a day of deep mourning, because he appeared in white silk stockings, he asked for pen and ink, and within a few minutes had sketched on the objectionable stockings a number of caricatures of court dignitaries. Then, forcing his way into the reception-rooms, he was called before the King and Queen, who laughingly examined his costume and readily closed their eyes to a breach of good manners which would have meant disgrace to anybody else.

Critical opinion on Goya's artistic work is widely divergent. He has even been compared with Velasquez, and by some his etchings have been rated higher than those of Rembrandt.

But his importance, thinks *The Idler* writer, does not lie so much in the actual performance of his brush as in his principles and methods, wherein lay the germ of modern art. For Goya was the first who, in accordance with the principles of our impressionist school, revolted against the prevalence of line. Light and shade were all-important to him. His etchings are divided into four series: the "Tauromàquia," the "Caprices," the "Proverbs," and the "Disasters of War."

A plebeian courtier; a bitter satirist of human passions and misdeeds, who himself knew no restraint in pursuit of pleasure; an ungrateful, unjust lover of justice; a good husband who was ever faithless to his wedded wife; a loiterer with whom the impulse of work amounted almost to a rage; an ardent admirer of the old masters, yet defying all their rules of art; a pupil, so to speak, of the classics, who became the father of modernity; a deaf musician; a painter of religious pictures and church decorations who scoffed at religious faith—such is the contradictory character presented to the world by Francisco Goya y Lucientes.

Dr. Brandes's Tribute to Paul Heyse.—Upon his return from an extended tour in Germany, Dr. Georg Brandes, the celebrated literary critic of Denmark, writes (in *Politiken*) a sketch of his friend, Paul Heyse, the German poet. Tho Heyse is in his seventieth year, his dark, wavy hair, we are told, has not turned gray. His collected works number twenty-nine volumes, but his productive power is unabated. In German literature, he is, in Dr. Brandes's judgment, undoubtedly the most artistically developed of the older poets and writers. Dr. Brandes speaks in strong terms of Heyse's literary influence upon Denmark, and writes thus of his own personal indebtedness:

"I first learned to know Paul Heyse personally at a time—in

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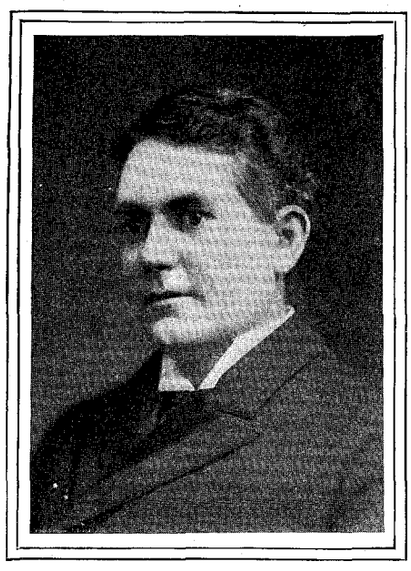
1872—when, attacked, it appeared, by every pen in the kingdom, I found myself in danger of dropping into warfare in defense of my ideals, and when such a policy would only have been loss of time, patience, and strength. The perfect equipoise of his exuberant mind, the quiet, masterful way of his thinking, his wholesome trust in sincere ideals, his imperturbable, faithful worship of and joy in the Beautiful, in fact the encompassing range of his philosophy of human life—these were the superior forces and gifts which I found in Heyse, and which enabled him to rehabilitate my faith in man at a time when I thought I had lost it. Aside from this beneficial influence, the mere charm of his personal friendship proved a godsend to me. Never have I known a man who possessed such a measure of charm with such admirable control of manner, never would I have believed that such a quality of refinement was possible in a man in whom I looked in vain for any trace of the genuine. His passionate appeal in favor of cancelling the lex Heinze enactment [establishing a literary and artistic censorship in Germany], which at present threatens to gag and stifle the expressions of liberal thinking men in Germany, shows that he is still, in this month of his seventieth birthday, as eager and ready for the fray as ever."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HISTORIC ATMOSPHERE.

WHEN an author writes an historical novel, and also writes a critique on what the historical novel should be, there is an added interest in the latter attempt because we can apply to the author his own principles of criticism. Previously to the appearance of "Janice Meredith," Paul Leicester Ford wrote for *The Atlantic Monthly* an article dealing with the elements that make a true American historical novel; now comes Charles Major ("Edward Caskoden"), author of "When Knighthood was in Flower," who discusses in *Scribner's* (June) "the historic atmosphere," which he defines briefly as "the application of realism to historical fiction." Few persons, argues Mr. Major, go below the surface in reading history, and therefore they are ignorant of the original sources found in chronicles, memoirs, and letters, where the essential life of the period and of the people is revealed. He says:



MR. CHARLES MAJOR.

"If history is to be treated as a science and not as a mere entertaining array of facts, it should be studied from the lower classes upward—not from the top downward. If there is a science of history—and certainly there is—it is but another name for the science of human conduct. If that science has progressed slowly up to the present time, it is because those who have left us the meager historic record that we possess, wishing to glorify kings and mighty personages, have given us only a poor fragment of what was done by the swarming thousands of humanity in bygone days. The source from which facts may be gleaned whereon to base the principles of such a science is the people, who, as individuals, are the medium through which its laws must act; whose composite motives, culminating in national movements, are the net results."

Therefore to find the heart of what people thought and did, we must dig down to the level of every-day life, when the cause, the motives, may be seen as finally culminating in the effect or the historical fact. The small incidents in history do more to give us the historic atmosphere, Mr. Major writes, than acts of parliament and pedigrees of the nobility. When we learn that a wealthy nobleman owned but one feather-bed, which he took with him on his travels and bequeathed in a separate clause of his will; when we learn that a nobleman's relative traveled many miles to claim an iron cooking-pot which was his when the nobleman died, we get some appreciation of what the historian's material is, and of what makes the historic atmosphere.

Having defined the historic atmosphere, Mr. Major continues:

"It can not be created by merely reciting historical facts of the period, unless those facts are essentially incident to the time in which they occurred and probably would not occur in any other time. To select such facts with accuracy, an author should intimately know the conditions of all periods in order to assure himself that the facts which he uses to impart the color of the particular period of which he writes belong to no other period. Few persons have a knowledge so exhaustive; and it follows that one who relies upon a judicious sprinkling of historical facts through his pages to give verisimilitude to his narrative, however interesting those facts may be, will be apt to fail of his purpose, by giving to the time of which he treats an atmosphere that might belong to a dozen other periods. I do not mean that a fact which might have belonged to several periods should never be used in an historical romance, but that it is out of place if used for the sole purpose of imparting atmosphere."

Another method, many authors think, of obtaining historical atmosphere is by the use of the language of the period; but here a danger arises in the injudicious display of old-time phrases. To scatter words belonging to the "methinks" class throughout the story gives a falseness of tone which is sure to mislead the reader. "The language was not *real* and could not create *realism*."

Great care must be used when referring to chronicles, for errors often exist, due to party prejudice. But Mr. Major reiterates that the true source of history is found in such manuscripts. He says:

"Again, St. Simon gives us many volumes detailing the ceremonious mode of life in the palaces of Louis XIV. and XV., and shows us a condition of affairs that even able-bodied men could not have endured for long. If we are to believe St. Simon, neither Louis XIV. nor Louis XV. could have stooped to a trivial human act—they were always kingly. They were compelled to be kingly, for the rules of their court etiquette absolutely required it of them. Yet we find Louis XIV., at midnight, prowling about the palace in his night-cap, hunting a piece of cold chicken which he knew had been left from supper. The gossipy letters of the Princess Palatinate d'Orléans, sister-in-law of Louis XIV., and the still more gossipy memoirs of Duclos, are much better sources from which to learn true court conditions than the elaborate six volumes of gouty old St. Simon. Du Barry's memoirs, which are painfully frank, are full of little facts concerning Louis XV. and his mode of life, which show us unmistakably that conditions existed which were the antithesis of those portrayed by the professional chroniclers of the time. The latter wrote of how matters should have been—of theories. Du Barry wrote of conditions. Henry the Great played leap-frog with his courtiers, and Henry III. found his chief amusement in toying with a return-ball. The Duke of Buckingham, favorite of James I., playfully called His Majesty 'Your Sowship.' And the chambermaids in Whitehall Palace addressed Charles II. familiarly as 'Rowley'—that being the name of a famous horse in the royal stables. Richelieu played 'horse,' and would gallop and trot around the billiard-table, neighing and kicking up his heels. If the latter fact is true, and for it we have fairly good authority, Bulwer has distorted the old cardinal in a way that is pitiable.

"Relative environments must have fostered those little facts, since little facts, quite as surely as great ones, must have prece-

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dent conditions. One of those conditions was that kings of past ages were not always kingly, nor royal personages always royal, as our romancers would have us believe. They were quite as much men and women, and a great deal more children, than are we—a strange mixture of simplicity and pomp."

THE MUSICAL ARTIST AND THE MUSICAL MACHINE.

EVERYWHERE the inventor is encroaching upon the province of the artist. The preacher must contend with the stereopticon and the printing-press; the painter must compete with the camera and the lithographic stone; and now the musician, and more particularly the pianist, must "face the music" that issues from numerous self-playing instruments. Dr. Henry Hanchett, writing on this subject in *Music* (June), considers the proper attitude for the artist to assume toward these recent developments. He writes:

"Mechanism is inseparable from playing of instruments, and it is the mechanical part of his playing that demands the incessant practise that enters so largely into the pianist's life. Now comes the machine and offers to save him all that practise, all need of executing himself the mechanical part of his performance, while leaving him as free as ever in the matter of expression. The musician who only knows how it ought to sound without having the skill to make it sound so by manipulating the keys, may now stand on a par with the pianist who has spent hours daily for years in acquiring the technic necessary for that manipulation. On a par, did I say? Where is the pianist so accomplished that he can compete with the machine in either accuracy or velocity? And who can say that any of the qualities of playing in which the machine is inferior to the human pianist are more valuable than the accuracy and velocity in which it is superior? The machine can not apply expression differently to different notes that enter at the same instant. As it plays treble so it must play bass except as regards the duration of the sounds produced. That is admitted to be a serious defect; but it leaves a great range of expression still open to any one who can appreciate the hidden meaning of the composer and knows how to bring it out by the aid of the machine. The machine in tasteful hands not trained in the slightest degree to the technic of piano-playing can probably be made to approach more nearly to the work of the best artistic pianists than can the best chromo to the best painting; and, moreover, the machine can give upon the piano an approximate interpretation of an orchestral score such as no pianist can ever hope to rival for faithfulness or richness of tonal effect."

But music, Dr. Hanchett reminds us, is not the mere making of musical sounds; it is the expression of emotion and artistic ideas. And he adds:

"He only really knows the mind of the composer who absorbs his notes and interprets them by his own voice or fingers. Even the amateur who relies upon the machine finds himself impelled to go to the artist concert that he may there learn the true rendition of the pieces he would play from his perforated rolls. Not long ago it looked as if the silent-practise machine was about to drive the piano teacher from his field, since by the aid of the machine and its methodical use young girls were able to train embryo pianists in technic quite as well as experienced and high-priced teachers could do it; but the technic machine has simply given the artist teacher a better opportunity to do his legitimate work."

The Washington Irving House in New York.—Irving's country residence at Irvington-on-the-Hudson is familiar to all, partly perhaps because "Sunnyside" is the most picturesque of all American literary landmarks, both in situation and in its own quaint beauty. It is not so generally known, however, that on the very edge of New York's main shopping district a house still stands in which Irving lived for many years —on the southwest corner of Irving Place and Seventeenth Street. In an interesting series of articles on "Historic Homes of New York" in *Truth* (March–April), Mr. Periton Maxwell writes:

"The Irving house was built, for the most part, after designs furnished by the author himself, which, in a measure, may account for its striking individuality and lack of conventionality. About the time the building was completed the name of the thoroughfare on which it fronted was changed to Irving Place. While the front of the house is on Irving Place, the entrance is on Seventeenth Street—another whim of the original occupant. Because he loved to sit in the large parlor, watching with unobstructed view the passing show, Irving would not have a stoop and door cut into the front wall. It is difficult for the modern New Yorker to realize that from this room the author of 'Rip Van Winkle' could watch the boats sail up and down the East River, and, along the road at the foot of the hill on which the house stood, see the coaches, vans, and drays of the awakening metropolis pass lazily along. After his return from Madrid, where he served as American Minister, Irving made his permanent abode at his country home 'Sunnyside,' on the Hudson, living there the year around. The author's city home, however, did not pass out of the hands of the Irving family until many years afterward."

An Illustrious Literary Pedigree.—During the early days of April, 1900, a boy was born in London who—when he learns to talk—can boast of more illustrious literary names to his pedigree than can probably any other person living. Of this *enfant intérresant*, *The Bookbuyer* (June) writes as follows:

"His great-great-grandfather was Lord Byron. Bulwer Lytton was his great-grandfather, while his two grandfathers, the late Lord Lytton ('Owen Meredith') and Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, are familiar to all readers of modern poetry. The child is the son of the Hon. Neville H. Lytton, who has just passed his majority and who married Miss Judith Blunt last year. The ceremony took place at Zeitoum in the desert, for Miss Blunt's father has a big farm there for breeding Arab horses, while Mr. Lytton has been on Lord Cromer's staff in Egypt. The child forms an interlude in the monotonous succession of women who are the descendants of Byron. The poet left only a daughter, Ada, who married Lord Lovelace. She left two sons (one of whom died unmarried) and a daughter. The second son, the present Lord Lovelace, has taken the greatest interest in Mr. Murray's fine edition of his grandfather's works. Curiously enough both he and his sister, Lady Ann Blunt, have each only a daughter."

NOTES.

IT is rumored that S. Weir Mitchell will not allow "Hugh Wynne" to be dramatized, but that he has authorized Langdon Mitchell to make a play from "The Adventures of François."

A LITERARY find has been announced in the shape of a collection of manuscript letters from Tennyson and Arthur Hallam to W. H. Brookfield ("Old Brooks"), written in 1832-1833, shortly after Tennyson left Cambridge.

AMONG the actors and actresses already booked to appear next season in the dramatization of popular novels are Miss Mary Mannering in the title rôle of "Janice Meredith"; James K. Hackett in "Richard Carvel," and Miss Gertrude Bennett in "The Choir Invisible."

HISTORICAL research has brought to light many important facts connected with the storming of Stony Point, which have been collected in an historical monograph by Prof. Henry Johnston of the College of the City of New York. Several hitherto unpublished letters of Washington's are used for the first time.

IN the recent Shakespeare festival, the "Merchant of Venice" was given at the Memorial Theater, Stratford-on-Avon, with an added interest in Miss Marion Terry's appearance as *Portia*. The rendition of the part is said to have been as strong as that of her sister, Miss Ellen Terry, whose work in that rôle has become world-famous.

ONE of the results of the Cowper centenary is the contemplated formation of a Cowper Society at Olney. Says *The Westminster Gazette* (London): "It is proposed to ask Lord Cowper to be the president of the Society. A number of well-known literary men who are known to be admirers of Cowper are to be asked to take the office of vice-president. The society, after the fashion of the Brontë Society, will aim at a little beyond a modest subscription, which will be covered by a yearly pamphlet of transactions, containing matter of interest to all the admirers of the poet."

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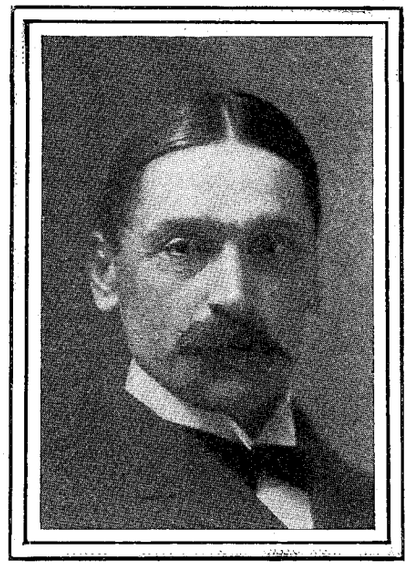
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONY.

A DISCOVERY that may greatly increase the limits of successful telephony has been made by Prof. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University. The investigations that led up to it have been carried on for several years, but the results were first made public at the recent meeting in Philadelphia of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The meaning and possible consequences of Professor Pupin's work are thus set forth by a correspondent of *The Sun* (New York, May 20):

"In the transmission of electrical energy over conducting wires where the distance between the receiving and transmitting points is sufficiently great, such as is the case in long-distance telephoning and telegraphy, we have wave transmission, in which the term electrical wave implies that the energy which at any moment is stored up in the medium surrounding the transmission line is distributed periodically over the line. Now these electrical waves which are sent out from the transmitting apparatus have a certain wave-length, which in the case of an impressed electromotive force with a frequency of six hundred vibrations a second would be about eighteen miles. The waves traveling out from their source gradually lose their energy, and as they proceed along the line the amplitude of both current and potential becomes less. This Professor Pupin terms attenuation. . . . . .



PROF. M. I. PUPIN, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

"If the electrical waves on a telephone conductor corresponding to the vibrations of the human voice are unevenly attenuated the voice is consequently distorted and what is termed defective articulation results.

"Such difficulties caused by the attenuation of the waves have long been experienced, and the deficiencies of the Atlantic cable for rapid work were early prophesied by Sir William Thompson in a mathematical paper. Oliver Heavyside of England, the well-known mathematical physicist, pronounced a theory favoring the use of wave-conductors of high inductance, but while this was satisfactory for a mathematical discussion, it did not indicate how such a conductor could be constructed, and none of the experiments to determine this fact was successful. Professor Pupin became interested in this question some years ago and first attacked the problem from a mathematical point of view, reaching a solution which he has since verified by extensive experimentation. He found that if inductance coils are introduced along the line at intervals determined by a formula the result will be to diminish the attenuation of the waves and to increase the current. Having reached this mathematical solution, Dr. Pupin proceeded to perform a series of experiments which have shown a remarkable coincidence in their results with those obtained by purely theoretical considerations."

In order to experiment along this line, a very long cable was required; but a laboratory substitute was made by Professor Pupin by a combination of condensers connected in series. By studying the action of this under varying conditions, he was able to plot a curve showing the attenuation of the transmitted waves and to observe the effect of different devices for lessening this attenuation. The result is that in the laboratory of Columbia University there is now the equivalent of a cable 250 miles in length, over which one may telephone without the slightest difficulty. "When it is remembered," writes the *The Sun* correspondent, "that forty miles is considered the greatest length of cable it is possible to use in telephone practise, one can appreciate the improvements that Dr. Pupin's method will occasion." It will serve also to increase the limits of long-distance conversation over air lines, as well as to diminish the cost of the wire, which at present must be copper and therefore costly. The new scheme will be of great advantage with submarine cables, which at present can be worked only at very low rates of speed and are entirely unsuitable for telephony. The correspondent closes by saying: "Just what tests in the field will be made by telephone engineers of this method, it is not yet possible to say, but the paper elicited much interest when read at Philadelphia before the institute, and it is probable that trials on a large scale will shortly be undertaken."

This account lays stress on the commercial results of Professor Pupin's discovery. In his paper at Philadelphia, however, he laid the chief emphasis on the theoretical part of the discovery. *The Electrical World* (May 26) speaks of his paper as the most important presented at the meeting. It points out the fact that previous experimenters have endeavored, by placing inductance coils along a telephone line, to improve its efficacy, but have failed because they worked haphazard. Professor Pupin has figured out the theory of the action, with the result that he is able to put his coils in the exact places where they will lessen the attenuation of the waves.

POISONING SEA-FISH WITH SALT.

THAT a marine creature can be poisoned with salt water seems a manifest absurdity; yet we are assured, on the strength of very recent experiments, that pure salt acts as a violent poison to fish, and that it is only the other constituents of their native element that prevent its so acting in sea-water. Says the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, in an account of the experiments just mentioned:

"The innumerable animals that live in the sea are in permanent contact with strong salt water containing not exclusively, but chiefly, chlorid of sodium; many of them die in a few minutes when they are put into fresh water. Man adds to his food large proportions of this same salt, and is incommoded if deprived of it. Sea salt thus seems to be of use to many living organisms and indispensable to some. M. Jacques Loeb announces very interesting experiments that prove that this chlorid of sodium, when purified and freed from the other salts that accompany it in the sea, is a violent poison for sea creatures. Perhaps it might also be poisonous to man if he did not take into his system also with his food and drink a certain quantity of potash and lime salts, which are its antidotes.

"Loeb takes small marine fish, newly caught, of the genus *Fundulus*, and puts them into a solution of pure sodium chlorid, containing the same proportion of this salt as sea water; at the end of twelve hours all the fish are dead. If this salt solution be diluted with distilled water, the fish live longer, the length of the time being in ratio to the extent of the dilution. . . . They live indefinitely if they are put into sea water, even if 5 per cent. of pure chlorid of sodium be added to it. The chlorid of sodium must, then, act as a poison; but sea water must contain antidotes to it."

The experimenter, in searching for these antidotes, found that the chlorids of magnesium, potassium, and calcium, even in small proportions, diminished the poisonous action of the salt, and that in certain proportions the two latter rendered the solution able to sustain life as if it were natural sea water. The

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same results were obtained with many other marine creatures. To quote again:

"Here are interesting facts whose theoretical importance is considerable. They show us very strikingly the part played by the mineral composition of the surrounding medium in vital phenomena; they reveal the unexpected fact that pure sodium chlorid is a poison, as are the chlorids of potassium and calcium; while the mixture of these three bodies in the proper proportions is, on the contrary, favorable to the preservation and development of certain living creatures.

"Loeb believes that the metallic ions of these salts form combinations with the proteid substances of the protoplasm; that these combinations are quite easily dissociable, so that in the presence of a pure salt, such as sodium chlorid, the sodium ion takes the place, in the protoplasm, of the potassium, calcium, and magnesium ions, giving compounds that are not capable of sustaining the life of the organism. These, of course, are but hypotheses; Mr. Loeb promises to establish their correctness by a series of experiments. His study of the toxicity of sodium chlorid is the first of this promised series."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS AND DUST.

EVERY one has noticed how electrical wires and fittings gather dust. According to A. A. Campbell Swinton, who writes in the London *Electrician* (April 27), this is largely due to electrostatic abstraction. He says:

"Within a week or two of my entering into occupation of the office and using the lights it was observed that, whereas the three flexible cords connected with one switch remained clean, the two cords on the other switch were rapidly accumulating dust. The latter were repeatedly dusted, but the effect always repeated itself. At present, after some five months' use, while the one set of three cords are still comparatively clean, never having been dusted, the other set of two cords are thickly covered with an aggregate of dust particles, which in some places project fully one quarter of an inch from the cord. Further, while the plaster of the ceiling in the case of the set of three cords is absolutely white, and the ceiling roses at the ends of these cords retain their original color, the ceiling immediately above the set of two cords is blackened with a well-defined broad dark line, while the ceiling roses that serve these two cords are also covered all over with a dark deposit.

"Now for the reason of this strange phenomenon. It is very simple. In the case of the set of three pendants the flexible cords and ceiling roses of which do not become dirty, the switch is in the positive pole. In the case of the other set of pendants, whose cords and roses become covered with dust, and which even blacken the ceiling with which they are not in contact, the switch is in the negative pole. Now, as is well known, the negative conductor in the street mains has a tendency to earth itself to an extent which is sufficient to cause the negative lead to be always almost at the same potential as earth. Consequently the positive conductor is always at nearly 200 volts potential above that of earth, and therefore above that of the dust particles present in the atmosphere. . . . The dust is therefore caused to deposit upon the cord and upon the ceiling rose by electrostatic attraction. . . . . .

"From the point of view of the wiring of decorated rooms in a town with an atmosphere like London, the matter is of very considerable importance. . . . In dry places, where it is desired to keep electrical wires and fittings clean, I have no doubt that in an atmosphere such as we have in this great city, switches should always be placed in the positive conductor, so that the exteriors of such fittings and wires should remain as far as possible at earth potential."

Mr. Swinton's conclusions are discussed by the New York *Electrical World and Engineer* (May 19), which comments editorially on his paper. It says:

"Mr. Swinton shows that the cleaner of the two wires was much nearer to the earth's potential than the other, and that consequently the darker wire was able to attract dust particles to itself by a slow process of feeble electrostatic attraction.

"The explanation appears to be satisfactory. The electrostatic effects due to a pressure of only 110 volts is readily appreciable upon an ordinary gold-leaf electroscope, and in connection with 220-volt, 500-volt, or series arc-light circuits, the electrostatic effects increase rapidly. It has been proposed at different times to cleanse the air supplied to dwelling-rooms of dust particles by subjecting the incoming stream to a powerful electrostatic stress. The plan does not seem likely to thrive, because the simpler alternative of drawing the intake through a sieve of cotton wool answers the purpose probably as well, if not better; unless the electrified air has also to be ozonized."

SCIENTIFIC FAITH-CURE.

MOST physicians recognize the influence of the mind on the body, and use it when they are able to do so. The trouble is that such influence must usually be secured by indirection of some kind, either by an acted lie, as when bread pills are administered, or by the aid of some variety of credulity or superstition. In an article in *La Science Française*, M. Gabriel Prevost advocates what he calls the education of the will, so that each person so trained may have power within himself to exert on his own body the influence of his mind, so far as it may be exerted at all. This would seem to be a modified form of Christian Science, divested of what the opponents of that cult call its absurdities and anomalies. M. Prevost, however, does not propose any system of will-training, and so those persons who have ready-made systems, no matter how objectionable to the scientific mind, will doubtless continue for the present to hold the field in what psychologists insist is merely treatment by auto-suggestion. Says M. Prevost:

"The English have given the name of 'faith-healing' to a combination of phenomena whose complete explanation has hitherto eluded all the efforts of the physiologists.

"By what unknown means does will-power act on the organs of the human body even to preserving them or restoring them to health in case of morbid derangements? Is it through the blood, or through the nerves? At what limits does its effective power cease? No one has yet answered these questions; but when facts that bother official science are produced, it too often adopts the more convenient method of denying them *a priori*.

"One example will bring us to the very middle of our subject. . . . A child afflicted with chorea or St. Vitus's dance is brought to an obscure charlatan. By methods evidently ridiculous, the operator inspires in the patient the idea that he is cured. And, in fact, the child sees that the disorder in his movements stops; the chorea is gone.

"The papers have recently been telling of the prowess of a Venezuelan, who has been curing rheumatism and gout by the simple imposition of hands. The facts are indisputable. . . . . .

"Now we certainly do not care to advertise all the 'fakirs' without diplomas who are exploiting the credulity of invalids . . . but faith-healing exists all the same, and opposes its real and disconcerting facts to the theories of the old Pharisees of the conventional schools.

"In 1899 a young physician, Dr. Tiffaut, in the introduction to his doctoral thesis on 'The Illegal Practise of Medicine in Bas-Poitou,' enumerated numerous celebrated cures wrought by the will-power of the credulous. We may say that ten folio volumes would not have been sufficient for a complete list. We believe that he understands this, for he says with Charcot, whom he quotes: 'Faith-healing seems to me to be an ideal method, for it often works when all other remedies have failed.' . . . . . .

"Very timidly we propose the following theory: The nerves, instruments of sensation, are the immediate cause of suffering in all cases, and the mediate cause in three quarters of sick persons; whenever a morbid state is dependent upon them, the will power can exert on them a powerful action, either for defense of the organism or for a possible cure—always with the understanding that we know absolutely nothing about the mode of action of the will on the nerves. . . . . .

"We must note in the first place that all practical cures made by quacks on subjects other than neurotics have no chance of

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success except when the person operated upon has complete faith in the operator."

The writer here reminds us that in certain cases the faith need not be directed toward an operator, but toward the spontaneous action of the subject's own will. There can be no "magnetism" nor hypnotism here, he says, but only an education of the ego, rendering it, so to speak, the master of the substance and operation of the organs, even so far as to alter physiological conditions. An example is the case of President Kruger's amputation of his own thumb, and M. Prevost relates several other similar instances. The writer comes finally to the following stated conclusions:

"1. There is an undeniable action of the will on the organism, whose mode of transmission has hitherto eluded scientific investigation. If we did know it, we should perhaps hold the key to the problem of life. Very likely it will never be known.

"2. This action may, according to circumstances, be anesthetic, defensive, or curative. A vigorous education of the will would increase the vitality of the individual in large measure. It would aid in bestowing health and longevity. An imaginary invalid is still an invalid, as Dr. Monin has told us. . . . . .

"3. As much in the interest of invalids as for the purpose of snatching them from the clutches of all kinds of sorcerers, wizards, and healers, physicians ought to read a little book written by Dr. E. Laurent entitled 'The Medicine of the Mind,' in which he advises his brother practitioners not to overlook the action of their patients' wills. . . . Dr. Bouchut also says: 'Moral medicine will probably play as great a part as physical medicine, and therapeutists ought to make use at the same time of the resources furnished by both physical agents and moral force.'

"We shall certainly never lose sight of the reciprocal influence of mind and body—but we ought to be prouder of dependence on our own will powers than of reliance on a poultice."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS SUICIDE ON THE INCREASE?

THE investigations of Sir John Sibbald in Scotland do not bear out the prevailing opinion that suicide is increasing. Statistics have uniformly shown an increasing suicide rate, but this, according to Sir John, is due to two factors which, as reported in *Knowledge* (April 2), are as follows:

"The state of public feeling as to suicide has changed; the belief that an act of suicide necessarily involved disgrace has greatly diminished since suicide has been recognized to be, to a great extent, the result of mental disease; and, in consequence of this change of opinion, efforts to conceal its occurrence have correspondingly decreased. That is one reason. The second is that as suicides have increased, accidents have decreased. In the only case where suicide, by the strict police and registration machinery under statute, is now impossible to be concealed, viz., by hanging, the rate during that period is unchanged: it stands fixed at 16 per cent. in Scotland and 26 per cent. in England. That is an important fact. But turning to the suicides by the other methods—poisoning, wounding, and drowning—it is found that almost exactly as these rates have increased, the rates for accidents from the same causes have decreased. Similar results are shown from the English statistics—that the total increase in the rates of suicide by wounding, poison, and drowning is exactly counterbalanced by a total decrease in the rates of accident from the same causes. Accordingly the alleged increase of suicide is not proven."

Sir John's paper was read before the Edinburgh Royal Society, and the discussion that followed in that body brought out some curious facts. To quote again from *Knowledge*:

"Dr. Clouston, one of the highest authorities on mental diseases, . . . mentioned a very curious fact—that the average rate of suicide between the ages of fifty-five and seventy is greater than that between fifteen and fifty. He stated his decided opinion that sexual influences mainly accounted for the difference. He showed that up to fifty a man or woman is, or should be, full of life, vigorous, and healthy; consequently possessed of a strong desire for the reproduction of the race; and that while possessed of that feeling he or she had no desire to die, but rather a strong desire to live. On the other hand, in the later years the body became less vigorous, the blood less easily inflamed, and consequently sexual feeling became less strong, and the wish to live gradually passed away and the tendency to suicide became stronger.

"Dr. Clouston was also of opinion that excess of alcohol led to a condition of brain which frequently led to suicide. It was not so much worry as drink that was the prevailing incentive. Alcohol, overindulged in, produced the paralysis of the great human vital instinct of self-preservation.

"Sir John Murray instanced another aspect of suicide, and related a curious spectacle of which he was a witness a good many years ago in China. A large number of youths were being examined for some Chinese degree. The examination was held along the bank of a river, each candidate having a small temporary booth fitted up for him on the bank. The opposite bank was lined with thousands of spectators; and when an unlucky candidate failed to pass, he was expected to walk into the river and end his disgrace.

"It was pointed out by Dr. Clouston that German authors held that the Roman Catholic portions of their fatherland did not show so many suicides as the Protestant part. There they had the moral and religious element coming in, which prevented men and women from committing suicide, even when they were diseased and felt suicidal. And Sir John Murray expressed his opinion on this that it would always hold good that in those countries where they had individual responsibility, as they had in all Protestant countries, for opinions and for religious beliefs, there necessarily they would have a disturbance more frequently resulting in suicide than in the Roman Catholic faith, where they had the firm idea of corporate responsibility."

MEDICAL INSTINCTS OF ANIMALS.

NO instinct is more marked than that of self-preservation. In animals it is so strongly developed that it often simulates medical knowledge, or perhaps in some instances is actually a substitute for it. An interesting article on this subject is contributed to the Denver *Medical Times* by Dr. James Weir, of Owensboro, Ky. Dr. Weir begins by telling us about the therapeutic instincts of the honey-bee. When attacked by diarrhea (a disease to which under certain conditions it is very prone) the bee, he says, will immediately begin to suck astringent pieces of the dogwood, poplar, wild cherry, or hickory, and will soon effect a cure. Indeed, in winter, when bees become sick with this disease, they will readily drink a decoction of wild-cherry bark if it be placed in the hive. Bees seem to know that filth is a source of disease; hence, when ill in winter, they select a spot, as far from the combs as possible, at which all of the sick members of the hive deposit their dejecta. As soon as warm weather arrives the accumulated filth is removed and the spot carefully cleansed. In summer all excrementitious matter is deposited without the hive. About the common crayfish Dr. Weir notes the following facts:

"Crayfish are frequently the hosts of innumerable little parasitic leeches (*histriobdellæ*) which, strange to say, only become parasites, and thus harmful to their hosts, when their number has increased to such an extent that they can no longer live natural lives. As long as they are few in number they are of distinct benefit to their host, the crayfish, for they eat the unimpregnated eggs and dead embryos, thus keeping the other eggs and embryos in a healthy state. But as soon as their number becomes so great that the decomposing eggs and embryos are no longer a sufficient food supply, the mutualists become parasites—they begin to devour the healthy eggs and embryos. The crayfish, which carries her eggs beneath her tail, can tell at once when this state of affairs exists, and will straightway set in motion very effective measures for freeing herself from her harmful visitors."

Dr. Weir believes that many of the higher animals have dis-

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covered and use a materia medica that is not recognized by human physicians. Thus, he says:

"Dogs will seek out and devour the long, lanceolate blades of couch grass (*triticum repens*) when they are constipated; horses and mules will eat clay when they have 'scours'; cattle with the 'scratches' have been seen by me to plaster hoof and joint with mud, and then to stand still until the protecting and healing coating dried out and became firm. I saw a cow not long ago break the thin ice on a pond and treat her itching joints to a mud poultice. Several travelers and hunters of big game declare that they have seen elephants in the act of plugging shot-holes with moistened clay! Cats will go miles when they are feeling 'under the weather' for a dose of catnip (*nepeta*). A gentleman recently informed me that, a short time ago, after a severe snow-storm, he was hunting rabbits, when he saw his house cat plowing through the deep snow some distance in advance of him. He thought at first that she was out on the same business as himself, *i.e.*, rabbit-hunting, but soon concluded that something of much greater importance had impelled her to abandon the warm kitchen on such a cold and inclement day. He resolved to follow her, and this he did for three miles, until she entered a neighbor's garden, where, after scratching in the snow, she soon uncovered a bunch of catnip. This she at once proceeded to devour! Surely a great and abiding faith in medicine must have dwelt in the bosom of this animal! . . . . . .

"The saliva of mammals, with the single exception of man, seems to have a distinct curative action. Of course much of the beneficial results following the continual licking of wounds by animals is due to the resulting cleanliness; yet, beyond the mere matter of cleanliness, there is an undoubtedly curative property in their saliva. Dogs, cats, cattle, rodents, monkeys, *et al.* lick their wounds when they can get at them, and soon effect cures.

"It sometimes happens that animals contract wounds on their bodies which they themselves can not get at; then, as I have frequently observed, some good Samaritan in the shape of a fellow dog, cat, or monkey will step in and treat the wounds as tho they were personal."

Dr. Weir tells us that the monkey, in a state of nature, when surrounded by an inexhaustible materia medica with which, as the author believes, it is intelligently acquainted, very often treats with success the various ills to which it is subject. Even in captivity, when handicapped by its surroundings, it is able to combat certain diseases intelligently, or successfully to treat an injury. Dr. Weir closes with the following anecdote, which is one of many that confirm his belief in this respect:

"In 1882 there was on exhibition at the St. Louis fair grounds a magnificent specimen of the dog-faced ape, or chacma. This animal was very large and powerful and at all times treacherous, deceitful, and 'possessed of the devil,' as his keeper often declared. His malignant disposition caused him to be confined in a strong cage and separated from the other monkeys. There was a strong board partition between his cage and that of a number of smaller monkeys of various genera and species which dwelt together in amity and peacefulness—a 'happy family.'

"The chacma discovered a small crack in the board partition and, by diligent use of his sharp teeth and powerful fingers, had enlarged it until he could thrust his hand through. After he had severely injured one of the smaller monkeys, which he had caught by darting one of his paws through this opening, the attendant stopped the hole by nailing a piece of board over it on the small monkeys' side of the partition.

"One of the nails came entirely through the boards and protruded an eighth of an inch into the chacma's cage. One day, while this last-mentioned creature was dashing about his den in one of his unaccountable fits of rage, he ran against this nail and scratched his shoulder. He stopped at once and began to examine the hurt with his fingers. He then went to a corner of his cage where there was a box of clean sawdust, and, seizing a handful, pressed it on the bleeding scratch. In a few moments the bleeding ceased, and, when the blood dried, there remained over the wound a coating of sawdust and dried blood which effectually protected it against the attacks of flies; consequently it soon healed."

Direct Photographic Positives.—The discovery of Prof. F. E. Nipher that over-exposed photographic plates are sensitive to *x*-rays was recently noted in these columns. Professor Nipher announces also that any photographic picture that is greatly over-exposed may be developed in ordinary light, and will then give a positive picture. He writes to *Science:* "A plate which should for ordinary work have an exposure of a second and a half for street or outdoor photography may be exposed for two hours. When developed with a weak hydrokinone by the light of a lamp, it gives a beautiful positive. The lamp is preferable because one can manage the degree of illumination. If the plate is held too near the lamp it will dissolve a picture already appearing. If held too far away the plate begins to fog. By moving toward or from the lamp the proper illumination may be soon secured. It is remarkable that a street scene taken in this way shows not a moving thing on the streets. Street-cars passing every two minutes, wagons, horses, pedestrians, all have apparently vanished without leaving a trace upon the plate. But the fixed objects are shown perfectly, with their proper shadows and high lights. In this way lantern-slides and transparencies may be made directly without rephotographing from a negative."

New Discoveries about the Nerves.—Much recent progress in the physiology of the nervous system is connected with the so-called "neuron" theory, according to which the nerve-cells are separate individuals and allow the nervous impulse to pass only when their branches are intimately interlaced. In sleep these branches are supposed to contract, so that connection is cut off between the brain and the outer world. Now, if some experiments recently described by Martin Fischer are reliable, the data on which this theory rests are false. His work is described in a brief note in *Modern Medicine* under the heading "The Overthrow of the Neuron Theory." From this we learn that Fischer's observations were made by using a new method of staining the cells, by which they could be observed much more clearly than has before been possible. Fischer is quoted as making the following assertions: "It is now an easy matter to see that the nerve-cells are not separate individuals, but frequently anastomose with each other"; also, "the relation of two cells is not always one of mere contact only, but one of actual connection between the protoplasm of one cell and that of the other." As a general result of his investigations, Fischer arrives at the following conclusions:

"1. The neuron theory, in so far as it claims the absolute independence of the neurons, is an untenable one. . . . . .

"2. The dendrites, which are generally believed to have but nervous function, may have also nutritive function, if such an inference is permissible from the existing anatomical relations, which show some of the dendrites embedding themselves in the walls of the capillaries."

SCIENCE BREVITIES,

"IF a spray of liquid air is applied to the skin," says *Omega*, "the part at once becomes anemic and perfectly colorless. If the application is made only for a few seconds, the color as quickly returns and the skin is congested for some minutes thereafter. Within much less than a minute's time, by means of a spray, the part is frozen as hard as ice, but, strange to say, in a few minutes circulation returns without injury to the tissue, providing the part is not in the end of some extremity. There is no pain in the application excepting at the very beginning; but there is a slight burning or tingling. It also completely anesthetizes the part to which it is applied without freezing it solid."

THE acceptance by Dr. Pritchett, superintendent of the Coast Survey, of the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is an instance, we are reminded by *The Popular Science Monthly*, of "the fact that the only promotion possible to men of science or university professors is an executive position. The type of the German *Gelehrte*, still current in literature and on the stage, is not common in America. The modern methods of advancing science—the laboratory, the observatory, the museum, the expedition, with their complex equipment—demand administrative ability of a high order. Science has been able to supply presidents, not only to the great technical schools, but also to Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Stanford, and other universities. Still, it is unfortunate that the man of science can not look forward to promotion in the direction of his own work."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

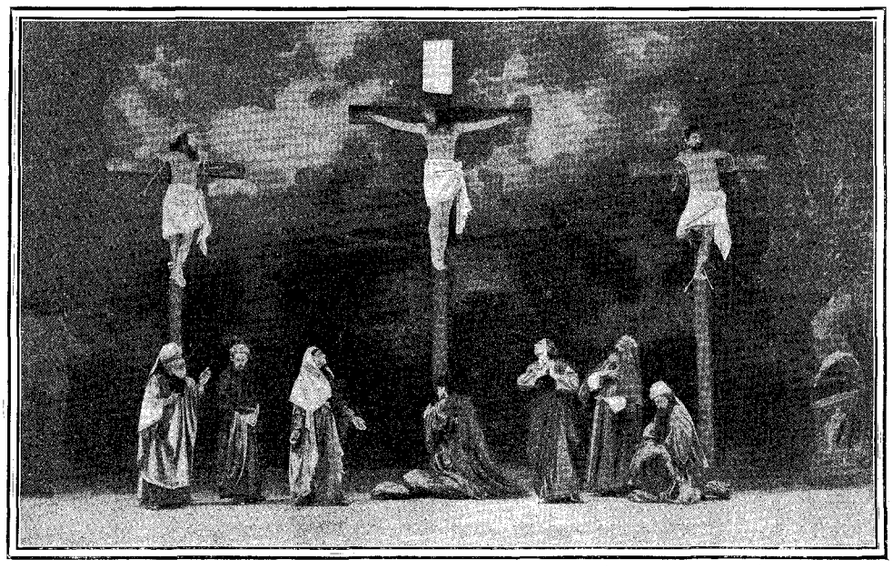
THE PASSION PLAY OF 1900.

THE general impression carried away by those who visited the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play this year seems to have been, as in preceding years, one of awe and admiration for the intense realism and passionate simplicity of the actors.

The correspondent of *The Daily News* (London), in his description of the last scene, says:

"The whole play, from the beginning early in the morning, until four in the afternoon, leads up to the one great scene of the crucifixion, which the spectators, whose attention and feelings have been worked upon all day, are so absorbingly interested in that no one thinks of being tired. But even the most skeptical and indifferent are stirred to the depths.

"The crucifixion is a triumph of realism. The chorus, wearing black mantles instead of gaily colored ones, announces that the terrible moment draws near. The beats of the hammer as the Redeemer is nailed to the cross are heard from behind the curtain, which parts to show us Golgotha, and the two thieves tied to their rough cross-beams with ropes, while Christ, tho nailed to the cross, still lies on the ground. At last the cross, which is of enormous height, is raised. It is an awful moment. Lang plays this most important portion of his part to perfection. The suffering, well-nigh intolerable, is expressed so well that one is completely under the influence of it. All the pathetic words we know so well, the prayer for those who torture Him, the words of consolation to the thieves who suffer death with Him, the awful cry of one forsaken of the Father, the last terrible words of relief, followed by the last falling forward of the head—all this excites the utmost human sympathy. The women and many of the priests present weep as if they were all really before the greatest tragedy of the ages. But perhaps the most pathetic part has still to come. Joseph of Arimathea has gone to Pilate to ask permission to bury the body, and he and Nicodemus, with only the weeping women and St. John around, lower Him from the cross. Pictures by Titian and Leonardo pass before our eyes. Joseph stands on a ladder in front. Nicodemus climbs to the top of the cross. Linen a hundred yards long, in two rolls, is wrapt round the body, passed over the arms of the cross, and dropped to the ground, and with this linen the body, the weight of which is borne by Joseph of Arimathea, is slowly and reverently lowered to the ground, and laid by loving hands upon the linen spread out to receive it."



THE SCENE OF THE CRUCIFIXION.
The Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau. (From photograph by Leo Schweyer.)

The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* (London) was fortunate enough to be the guest of Anton Lang, the Christus of the play. The sincerity of these peasant folk may be gleaned from the following description which he gives:

"At supper on the evening of my arrival my host, Christus Lang (for the players are locally known by the names of their rôles), sat and talked about the present series of representations and those of 1880, when, as a child of five years, he had first appeared on the stage among the crowd at the triumphal entry into Jerusalem. As we talked and supped, the bell of the village church began to ring for the Angelus. Lang at once excused himself and, rising from his place, stood in the middle of the room facing eastward, his hands folded and his head bent in silent prayer. The girl who was serving did the same. It was a simple, entirely natural, and beautiful scene in the low-roofed room at twilight and, of course, it recalled Millet's great picture. When the Angelus had ceased ringing Lang quietly resumed his meal and his conversation. The manners of the villagers have still the grace, the directness, and the simplicity of true Highlanders—and that is well. No doubt they have also all the commonplace shrewdness of peasants, and the visitor will do well not to expect to find that the elevation and artistic grace of their weekly performance in the Passion Play have raised them to any marked degree above the level of their fellows. If one strolls into the *Gastzimmer* of one of the inns of an evening, one may be surprised to discern, through the dense clouds of tobacco smoke, living heads that look as if they might have been the models of Botticelli or Leonardo da Vinci. These heads, with their long, well-kempt raven or fair locks and their *barbes d'apôtres*, are grouped around wooden tables covered with big *Seidel* of Bavarian beer. Yet, on the morrow, their owners are going to fill the parts of St. John, or St. Peter, or of Nicodemus, in the dramatic representation of the Passion of Christ."

The same correspondent thus describes the play and its effect:

"Part I. represents the Gospel narrative from the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem to His betrayal in the Garden of Gethsemane. Part II. is occupied with the trial of Christ before Caiaphas, Herod, and Pilate, including the scourging and final condemnation by Pilate. Part III. embraces the crucifixion, the resurrection, and final tableau representing the ascension. The three parts of the play are divided into eighteen acts, each of which, as well as the final tableau representing the ascension, is preceded by a prolog in verse, sung by the chorus consisting of twenty female and thirteen male voices. The members of the chorus, who advance and retire in two bodies from either side of the proscenium, are robed in white draperies, over which they wear mantles of various hues, cinctured and fringed with gold. The choragus, who wears a bright scarlet robe with gold embroidery, generally sings the opening part of the choric hymn, the rest being sung as solo, duet, or chorus by the members of the choir, also known as 'the guardian angels.' Before each of the acts there are *tableaux vivants* representing scenes from Old-Testament history which are typical of the events about to be enacted. During the tableaux, arranged in the atrium in the center of the stage, the song of the chorus interprets the scene, explains its connection with what is to follow, and comments on the impending action of the Passion Play. When the play itself is being enacted the chorus retires into the wings.

"It is impossible to deal, within the compass of a single letter, with the impression produced upon the mind and senses of the audience by the scenes of the gospel narrative dramatically presented in language taken from the New Testament or attuned to its august simplicity. There is, to begin with, the fact that

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the events narrated by the Evangelists are enacted by religious peasants as they originally were in Judea and Galilee. Yet, as if the perspective of time had exercised an enchanting effect, well known to readers of Renan, upon the human actors and their surroundings, the artistic coloring of the representation, down to the actual details and hues of the dresses copied from the best religious art of Italy, gives a 'distant clearness' to the whole drama and impresses it forever upon the memory of the beholder. The realism of the crucifixion is, no doubt, intense, and it strains the mind of the spectator, as it does the physical powers of the central figure on the stage. But that greatest of tragedies could not possibly be presented otherwise. At the first performance of the year 1880 no one who witnessed it will ever forget how the impression was heightened by the cooperation of nature in the bursting of a thunder-storm amid the mountains at the supreme moment of the Passion. Yet to-day, when the three crosses with their living burdens were raised, with the 'green hill far away' as their background, it seemed as if nothing could add to the breathless suspense with which all of us followed those events which no language save that of the Evangelists can ever adequately depict, and it is that language and no other which is employed on the Ober-Ammergau stage at the supreme moments in the development of the divine tragedy. Those who come to this highland village with reverent minds or with senses attuned to the art of the great religious painters will leave it the richer for their experience."

IS ROMAN CATHOLICISM INCONSISTENT WITH INDEPENDENT SCHOLARSHIP?

WHILE the late Prof. St. George Mivart was having his controversy on the rights of individual opinion within the Roman Catholic fold, practically the same problem has come to the front in the Catholic Church of Germany also. In this case, too, the defender of the claim that independent research is perfectly consistent with the spirit and teachings of the Catholic Church is a layman, namely, Count von Hertling, a leading law professor of the University of Munich, and a *persona grata* both in Berlin and the Vatican. On several occasions lately he has enthusiastically advanced his views, and has been as severely criticized by the papers of his own church as well as by the Protestant papers. As president of the Görres Society, the greatest Catholic literary association in Germany, he recently delivered an address entitled "Freiheit der Forchung und Freiheit der Lehre," which has been widely commented upon. He said:

"I claim that the charge made by Protestant scholars against those of the Catholic Church, that the latter are compelled to avoid certain 'uncomfortable truths,' is without foundation, as there can be no such 'uncomfortable truths.' The inner life of the church is established against the attacks of all criticism by the fact that the church stands and will stand through all centuries. Investigations can pertain only to the outward appearances; the judgment as to the inner life of the church is the prerogative of the divinely established office of teaching in the church. But the different phases of appearance, as these have been historically developed in connection with the church, are the proper subject for historical investigation. I do not know what would prevent us Catholic scholars from engaging in free investigations in the domain of history. Many things have already been discarded by the church, without the church losing or decreasing her treasury of faith. The university professor has a right to demand liberty in teaching. For those who would engage in the pursuit of scholarship, there are no limitations except those of inner truth and proper form. . . . Even if we must confess that the scholarship of the Catholic Church has not taken that part in the inner development of the life of the nation which it ought to have taken, it is time now to make a change in this regard. Now more than ever before it is necessary for the Catholic scholar to show that independent research is compatible with Christian faith."

Still more recently has this same scholar, who has within the past few weeks been called to a professorship in a Prussian university (Bonn), given emphatic utterance to these convictions in a publication entitled "Das Princip des Katholicismus und die Wissenschaft" ("The Principle of Catholicism and Scientific Research"). In this document he defines the principle of the church as follows: "The recognition of the church as the institution of salvation established by Christ for the welfare of mankind, and the recognition of the teaching authority of the church for the preservation and the promulgation of the truths of salvation entrusted to the church."

Count von Hertling maintains that a true independence of scholarship is perfectly in harmony with this prerogative of the church, and that within its proper sphere science is absolutely free and untrammeled. But no science, not even that of mathematics, can do without the acceptance of certain fundamental facts *a priori*. Some such limitations based upon the divine revelation of truth entrusted to the church must also be presupposed in scientific investigation, which can never, if prosecuted according to legitimate principles, conflict with the "higher reason" revealed to the church.

Von Hertling has found his chief adversary in Dr. F. X. Kraus, the Catholic professor of theology in Freiburg, who in the *Deutsche Litteraturzeitung* (No. 1) says in substance:

It must be acknowledged that Catholic science is not as free as it could be and as it ought to be. Only two years ago the authorities in Rome condemned the views of Professor Schell, of Würzburg, for claiming that modern scientific investigation is consistent with true Catholicism. Hertling, too, would no doubt be disciplined if those in authority did not need his influence; for his teachings, if not departures from the dogma, are at any rate deviations from the Jesuitic traditions. The church's position in these matters does not change. Even the condemnation of Galileo has been approved by the Pope, and the approval has never been formally withdrawn; and the papal organ in Rome, the *Civilta Cattolica*, only recently justified the condemnation. Hertling is mistaken when he thinks that the authorities and the masses of the Catholic Church favor the maintenance of Catholic theological faculties in the German universities, with their extreme liberality in research and instruction. The claim that the eighteen million German Catholics would not permit the abolition of these faculties, as put forth by the Munich law professor, can be estimated at its proper value when it is remembered that for fifty years and more these very same faculties have been bitterly antagonized by leading circles in Catholic Germany, and the strongest influences have been used to prevent Catholic theological students from breathing the free university air and to restrict their education for the sacred office to diocesan seminaries under charge of the church authorities.

The *Germania* (Berlin), the central political organ of Catholic Germany, demands proof from Kraus that Catholic leaders have been quietly working at the destruction of the Catholic university faculties in favor of the diocesan seminaries; and the Protestant *Reichsbote* retorts that such preference for the narrower church institutions has been commanded by the Vatican Council, quoting in support the official report of Cecconi.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The World Movement toward Denominational Union.—The question of denominational union is fast becoming one of the most important questions of the day in all Protestant lands. In Germany, as we have lately pointed out, a strong movement exists for the federation of the state churches, amounting to nearly fifty in number; and federation is one step on the road to organic union. In Scotland, the Congregationalists and the churches of the Evangelical Union—sometimes called Morrisanians—amalgamated their forces a short time ago; and the Free and the United Presbyterian churches are to become organically one next October as already mentioned in these pages. In South Australia the three leading Methodist denominations and in

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Canada all the various Methodist bodies, have for some years been one. This is an encouraging record.

Besides this measure of union already attained, there are promising movements under way in England. All the great Protestant churches outside the Establishment have for some years had a strong federal organization, as we have several times pointed out. During several years past an attempt has been made to unite organically two of the Methodist bodies—the Princeton Methodists and the Bible Christians. Both are offshoots of the original Wesleyan parent stock, but separated from it on questions of church government. According to the London correspondent of *The Advance* (Cong.), the consummation of this event will be delayed for some years, however, since the two bodies can not agree on the subject of lay representation in the conference.

In America, the recently organized Federation of Churches reports substantial progress, and will begin the new century with bright prospects. The recent success of federate mission endeavors in the great Ecumenical Council in New York, and the deliverances of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference in Chicago last month on the subject of Christian unity, are also regarded as favorable signs pointing to greater comity between the churches. It is significant also that the Protestant body which has made by far the most notable gain in membership during the past nine years is the one which refuses to be called by any other name than Christian or Disciples of Christ. This body, according to Dr. Carroll's latest statistics, in *The Christian Advocate*, gained 477,345 members during that period—a gain of seventy-one per cent.—and has now advanced to the sixth place among the Christian denominations in numerical strength.

THE DISCOVERY OF A "GOSPEL OF ST. PETER."

IN our issue of December 30, 1899, we recorded the discovery, by Prof. J. Rendell Harris, of a composite new gospel named the "Gospel of the Twelve Apostles." Biblical students are now interested in the recent discovery of a small fragment of what may prove to be the lost gospel of St. Peter to the Egyptians, mentioned by many early Christian writers. The fragment, if a genuine portion of this document, will be a discovery of the highest importance, doubtless even surpassing that of the "Logia" found not long ago by the Egyptian Exploration Fund. From the New York *Journal* (April 29) we quote the following account of this find, which must, however, be accepted *cum grano salis* until some consensus of opinion has been reached by Biblical scholars:

FRONT PAGE OF SECOND FRAGMENT OF NEW GOSPEL.

"It was just a year ago that a number of moldy papyrus manuscripts were purchased in Cairo, Egypt, for the great library of the University of Strassburg, in Germany. When these papyri were examined it was found that among them were two leaves written in Coptic, the later form of the ancient Egyptian language, and that which was spoken during the early centuries of the Christian era. Prof. W. Spiegelberg, of the Strassburg University, one of the best known Egyptologists in Germany, put the fragments together and deciphered their meaning after an immense amount of labor. Dr. K. Schmidt, an expert in gospel manuscripts and early Christian literature, then studied them and recognized these leaves as fragments of a new and hitherto unknown gospel. Originally the pages were eight inches tall and six inches broad, but none of these were complete. Upon further examination it was decided from the form of the writing and some of the words used that these pages were written in the fifth century, or somewhere between the years 400 and 500 A.D.; but it was also apparent that they were translations of a Greek original, for many of the words had been borrowed from the Greek. These two facts proved the extremely ancient origin of the manuscript. The scholars agreed that the date of the Greek text must be the second century, which is earlier than the oldest known manuscript of the Bible—that of the Vatican—which dates from the fourth century. . . . Long and deep study led the students to the conclusion that they are part of the lost Gospel to the Egyptians, of which no translation or part has hitherto been found, altho it is mentioned and quoted by early fathers of the church. The fact that it was written in Coptic was strong evidence that this was so. Egypt was the refuge of many Christians during the first and second centuries. It was especially noteworthy that at the top of two of the pages were written Coptic figures meaning 157 and 158. This indicated that they were leaves from what must have been a large book, such as a complete gospel or life of Christ would be. It has not yet been possible to find where the leaves came from or what their history has been during the many centuries in which they have lain hidden, but an energetic search will be carried on."

BACK PAGE OF SECOND FRAGMENT OF NEW GOSPEL.

Among the scholars who have thus far ventured an opinion upon the genuineness of this discovery are Prof. K. Schmidt, of the University of Strassburg, whose opinion is perhaps not wholly unbiassed, since he is one of the discoverers, and the American scholar, Prof. Clifton Harby Levy. The former says:

"After a careful examination of these Coptic fragments I find that they are without doubt portions of a new and unknown gospel. That this gospel was the one referred to by the fathers of the church as the 'Gospel to the Egyptians' seems certain, judging from its form and contents. It is a valuable bit of the earliest Christian literature, the importance of which it is difficult to exaggerate. That it is a translation of a Greek original of the second century seems clear from many indications contained in the text. The style of the Coptic is classical, and the use of certain words, later discarded, proves that the fragments belong to the fifth century."

Professor Levy writes:

"The discovery of genuine fragments of a lost gospel is of great moment, especially when they are portions of one referred to by early Christian writers of authority. Since Professor Spiegelberg and Dr. Schmidt support the fragments by the

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weight of their scholarship and acumen, they must be accepted as real portions of the Egyptian Gospel. Small tho the portions are, they still add much to our knowledge of the personality of Jesus, and help to complete the picture of the Founder of Christianity. At the same time these fragments serve to supplement the account given by the accepted gospels, and furnish additional information about the development of Christian thought. It is to be hoped that other parts of this book will now be brought to light, so that they may be compared with existing accounts of the events in Jesus's life. The portion dealing with the scene in Gethsemane, furnishing several modifications of the speech of Jesus on that occasion, is an instance of what may be expected when the other parts of the gospel are found. It is more than probable that the excavators, spurred on by these identifications, will add leaf by leaf, until the gospel is completed."

The following is a translation of the two fragments of the new hospel:

FRONT PAGE OF FIRST FRAGMENT.

——it (the tree) will be known by its
own fruits, so that it will be praised
for its fruits, because
it is more excellent than many fruits of the gar-
den. Verily, give me also thine
power, my Father, with which
——the, who love
——Verily, I
have taken the crown of dominion.
the crown of those who,
living, while they are despised
in their humility, yet unto them
can none be likened. I am become king
through thee, my Father. Thou makest
this enemy subdued before me.
Verily, through whom
will the enemy be annihilated? Through
the Anointed (Christ). Verily, through whom will
the fangs of death be drawn?
Through the only-begotten. Veri-
ly, to whom belongeth the dominion?
It belongs to the Son. Verily, through
whom is all come to pass? Through
the first-born——

BACK PAGE OF FIRST FRAGMENT.

——when he then
had finished the whole story of his life,
he turned to us, and said to us:
The hour is come,
when I shall be taken from you
The spirit is indeed willing,
but the flesh is weak. Wait
now and watch with me.
But we, the apostles, we
cried while we said to him:
Blame us not, O Son
of God. What then is to be our
end? But Jesus
answered and said to us:
Fear ye not, that
I shall be destroyed, but take
still better heart! Fear ye not
the power of death.
Think of all that I
have said to you. Know ye
that they have persecuted me, as they
have persecuted——Ye
now rejoice, that I have overcome the world.
I have——

FRONT PAGE OF SECOND FRAGMENT.

.....I have
revealed to you all my glory
and have told you
all your power and the secret
of your apostleship.....
.....
.....I have given you Mary
.....
.....on the mount
.....his
.....power
.....

BACK PAGE OF SECOND FRAGMENT

Our eyes ranged everywhere.
We saw the glory of his
divinity and all the glory
Of his dominion. He clothed us
with the power of his apostle-
ship.....
Ye were as the.....
.....
Light of

IGNORANCE OF THE BIBLE.

THE prevalent ignorance of the Bible among many classes to-day, often commented upon of late, has led Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of the Western Reserve University, to examine college students on the subject. The result of his work he has given in an article in *The Century* for May, entitled "Significant Ignorance about the Bible."

Dr. Thwing selected from Tennyson's works a number of passages containing Bible allusions, and submitted these in an English examination to members of the Freshman class. Later on he gave the same questions to fifty-one young ladies in the Freshman class at a woman's college in the East. The young men were from central New York, northern Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania, and the young women generally from New England. Their fathers were lawyers, doctors, preachers, business men, farmers. All the students were from communities where intelligence prevailed, and all without exception had some church affiliation. Both the young men and young women were of the average college age of twenty. While one young woman answered every question correctly, another made one mistake, and a third but two mistakes, the percentage of correct answers was less than forty-three for the men and a little more than forty-nine for the women. Dr. Thwing's selections were as follows:

1. "My sin was a thorn
Among the thorns that girt Thy brow."
2. "As manna on my wilderness."
3. "That God would move
And strike the hard, hard rock, and thence
Sweet in their utmost bitterness,
Would issue tears of penitence."
4. "Like that strange angel which of old,
Until the breaking of the light,
Wrestled with wandering Israel."
5. "Like Hezekiah's, backward runs
The shadow of my days."
6. "Joshua's moon in Ajalon."
7. "A heart as rough as Esau's hand."
8. "Gash thyself, priest, and honor thy brute Baal."
9. "Ruth among the fields of corn."
10. "Pharaoh's darkness."
11. "A Jonah's gourd,
Up in one night and due to sudden sun."
12. "Stiff as Lot's wife."
13. "Arimathæan Joseph."
14. *a.* "For I have flung thee pearls and find thee swine."
14. *b.* "Not red like Iscariot's."
15. "Perhaps, like him of Cana in Holy Writ,
Our Arthur kept his best until the last."
16. "And marked me even as Cain."
17. "The Church on Peter's rock."
18. "Let her eat it like the serpent, and be driven out of her paradise."
19. "A whole Peter's sheet."
20. "The godless Jephtha vows his child
To one cast of the dice."
21. "A Jacob's ladder falls."
22. "Till you find the deathless angel seated in the vacant tomb."

The New York *Sun* makes the following study of the answers:

"Of the 85 students to whom the examination paper was submitted, a quarter knew nothing of the crown of thorns or of the manna; about 30—Dr. Thwing gives the exact numbers in each case—could not explain the striking of the rock, or the angel that wrestled with Israel, or Jacob's ladder; about 40 could not recall the story of Esau, or that of Ruth, or the mark of Cain, or the angel seated in the vacant tomb. Curiously enough all of the girls but three could tell about Lot's wife and all but ten about the serpent, while 22 men out of 34 knew nothing of either. Hezekiah's shadow floored 75 of the 85. Jonah's gourd stumped 66 while Joshua's moon and Peter's sheet numbered 60 victims each. . . . . .

"Some amazing examples of wrong answers are given: 'Iscariot

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means the cross on which Christ was crucified'; 'Arimathæan Joseph was Christ's father,' and several tell of his coat of many colors; Ruth was 'grieving for her children,' and Jonah's gourd is an 'allusion to the emesis of Jonah by the whale,' one of many ingenious efforts to make the whale story, with which all seemed familiar, fit in with the unknown gourd.

"Dr. Thwing draws the conclusion from these results that the Bible is not read or taught as it used to be, and casts about for causes: He finds one in 'the fact that the world has become a world of books and a world of magazines and a world of newspapers. The world is no longer Puritan England, or Puritan Massachusetts Bay Colony—a people of one book.' He finds others in the decline of family life with the development of the individuality of its members, in the elimination of the Bible from the public schools, and in the decline in attendance at church on Sunday. Family prayers, he asserts, are less common than formerly, the Bible is in many homes opened only once a week, and the Sabbath-school has not taken the place of the family in teaching the facts and truths of the Bible."

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

THE Methodists and Baptists of the South, who have their own organizations, forming distinct denominations disconnected in government with the Northern bodies, can between them show nearly 5,000,000 members, outnumbering all the other Christian bodies in that section four or five times over. The regular Baptist Church (South) alone has 1,647,521 members, according to Dr. Carroll's latest statistics in *The Christian Advocate*. It forms the third largest religious body in the United States, only the Roman Catholic Church, with 8,464,474, and the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) with 2,698,810, being larger. The regular Baptist Church (colored) has 1,584,920, and is the fourth denomination in size in the United States, while the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), according to the same authority, has 1,460,272 members and is fifth in rank. *The Interior* (Presb.) remarks:

"Just why Methodist and Baptist preaching should each have a peculiar charm 'way down South,' nobody is able to determine. One church [the Methodist] is Arminian in its doctrine and prelatical in its policy, while the other [the Baptist] is Calvinistic in its creed and Congregational in its form of government; yet these two denominations have almost excluded all others. . . . Had these churches depended upon college-bred preachers they must have died out, since neither denomination has much to boast of in that line in any of the Gulf communities or along the Atlantic, the Baptists least of all. But both churches have in the past made wonderful progress in the evangelization of whites and blacks alike. Even in the largest of the Southern cities, St. Louis and New Orleans, these two denominations show the same predominance they hold in the rural districts of the old slave States. In Virginia alone the Episcopal Church makes much of a show."

The condition of the Presbyterian Church (South), which is numerically the eighteenth denomination in the United States, with a membership of 221,022, does not appear to be more satisfactory than that of the Northern body. Says *The Interior*:

"In a careful study of the Minutes of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly, one is struck with the fact that this, the most conservative of our reformed churches, has precisely the same problems to contend with that beset the pathway of others holding somewhat tenaciously the former modes of expression. We see the same slow but steady decline in ordination, licensures, and confessions; the same multiplication of vacant churches and the same neglect of infant baptism. The Sunday-school membership has also taken a tumble; so that despite the salt of its most astringent Calvinism the Southern church does not appear to have escaped a single one of the trials from which Northern brethren unquestionably suffer. One can hardly say that the Southern church has a plethora of preachers, however, since to make its 1,471 ministers go round many of them hold from two to six appointments apiece; in the presbytery of Fayetteville, twenty-six ministers acting as stated supplies for seventy-four churches. Even after stretching to the utmost their material it is found that in some of the presbyteries there are more churches marked 'vacant' than filled. The number of ministers received from other bodies is very small, about one half of one per cent., so that this church possesses preeminently a ministry of its own raising. Its isolation nevertheless has not saved it from the apathy which affects all our American denominations to-day."

THE USE OF FORCE BY THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

IN a new work entitled "Christianity and Paganism in the Fourth and Fifth Centuries," by Mr. Ernest N. Bennett, fellow and lecturer of Hertford College, Oxford, a side of church history is treated not very familiar to the general reader, especially one who has forgotten his Gibbon and Milman. The religion of Islam is commonly spoken of as a religion propagated by the sword; but the fact that force, bloodshed, and wholesale coercion formed a very important part of the Christian propaganda in establishing itself over the Roman empire is less familiar. In a review of the above-mentioned work, the London *Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath., May 11) says:

"It is in the times of cruel persecution and worldly weakness that the diviner element in the Church of Christ shines out most unmistakably; in the days of power it is otherwise. No sooner had Christianity emerged victoriously from decadal chastisement than Christian prelates and monks, and even saints, lent their sanction and sometimes active assistance to an unrighteous anti-pagan crusade, in which nothing was respected, not even the consciences of those who differed from them. The aforetime pagan dictum in respect of the Christians, 'Non licet esse vos' ['You are not permitted to exist'], now became adopted by Christians themselves. Wholesale destruction of temples, statuary, and literature, confiscation of property, penal disabilities, and physical torture were employed. Pagan martyrdoms, tho rare, were not unknown. 'In short, it may fairly be said that whatever traces of pity and consideration are found in the treatment of paganism were due, not to the influence of the Christian clergy, but to the prudence or benevolence of the emperors.' Even great churchmen like SS. Augustine, Ambrose, and Chrysostom, betray a vacillating disposition; their ethical teaching is not always consistent, nor does their practise always tally with their theory. Saint Augustine, perhaps, from his deficiences as an exegete, defends in one place the principle of coercion on his interpretation of Our Lord's words, 'Compel them to come in, that my house may be filled.' There was a decided tendency to eradicate the distinction between unbelief and unbelievers, to exalt objective truth at the expense of subjective truth and the inviolable rights of the individual conscience. As afterward with heresy, so then with unbelief. Hesitancy to accept Christianity was habitually traced to personal vice, or bad faith and unworthy motives, with little or no taking into account of radical differences of temperament, mental constitution, the abiding influences of education, and the like. In gross attachment to the letter of Christ's sayings they missed the spirit of His teaching, to whom and to whose Father heart-homage alone is pleasing; and in forcibly repressing idolators they let loose a legion of pestilential hypocrites upon the church."

Dr. TALMAGE, who lately preached in St. James's Hall, London, was asked by *The Puritan* as to the secret of his success in preaching. In reply he said:

"If I had to give one reason, I think it would be this: In my sermons I always aim at helpfulness. Show me a congregation of five hundred people, I do not care where or when, and I will tell you how many of them want help. Every man to-day, no matter how successful he may appear, notwithstanding that his face is always smiling and the cheery word always on his lips, finds a craving for sympathy, strength, and encouragement. Every man, that is, but a fool; for only the fool feels self-sufficient. Men conceal the feeling; they would not confess it to their nearest and dearest, but deep down in their hearts there it is."

The Westminster Gazette remarks that "it would be well perhaps if some other preachers would follow Dr. Talmage in this respect."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

ALTHO the Boers evidently have not yet made up their minds to surrender, even their friends doubt that they can obtain advantages by further resistance, and in Great Britain the war is regarded as practically over. Lord Salisbury has declared that "no shred of independence" is to be left to the Boers, and numerous are the suggestions of suspension of autonomy even in the Cape Colony and Natal, to prevent the Boers from using their majorities there in the interest of their race. *The Standard* (London) says:

"Pretoria advices tell us that the burghers, paralyzed and hopeless, are urging their leaders to sue for peace and open negotiations. They need not give themselves the trouble. The Transvaal is being annexed, as Lord Roberts covers it with his troops; and if any formal declaration is thought desirable it will be made—without requiring or seeking the assent of the deposed Government—by the commander-in-chief at Pretoria. Lord Salisbury confessed he was rather surprised to find that annexation had not already become a 'burning question' in party controversy. But we hardly suppose that it will be seriously assailed by the opponents of the Government. Sensible Liberals, even when they condemned the war, must have recognized that it could have only one result. The acts of Lord Roberts and the words of Lord Salisbury are the necessary consequences of the ultimatum of October, 1899. The moment the Boer forces crossed our frontiers the independence of the republics was prospectively, as it now virtually is, at an end."

ALBERT EDWARD (Falstaff): "Hark ye, sir page, tell me when the Boer is dead, that I may pierce him with my trusted blade."
—*Humoristische Blatter.*

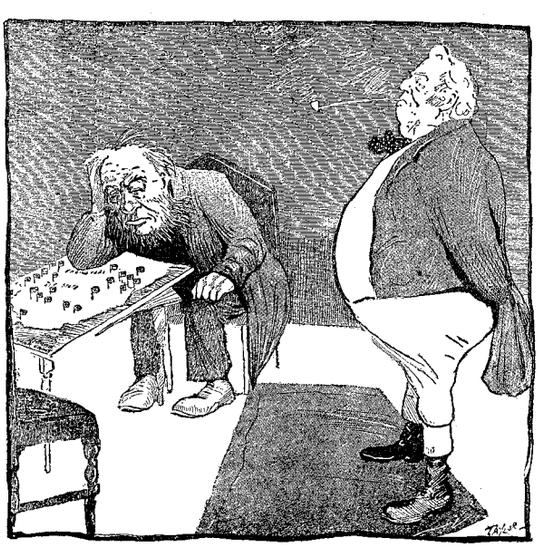
The Scotsman (Edinburgh) declares that there is no chance for the Boers hereafter to obtain the right to vote until they show that they are willing to act as loyal subjects of the British crown. *The Spectator* (London) says:

"Suppose a remnant of the Boers really do trek into the Lydenberg district, and there appeal to us to be allowed to form a new and insignificant state out of a few thousand families? No doubt the temptation to be magnanimous will be very great, and we shall have very strongly pressed upon us, even by non-Boer sympathizers, how terribly cruel it would be to hunt down this pitiable band of farmers and tear the last rag of independence from their limbs. But in spite of such appeals we must do the disagreeable work. If that fateful symbol of discord and racial ill-feeling, the Boer flag, is left flying anywhere, the prospect of a united and peaceful South Africa must be gravely compromised."

QUITE UNDERSTOOD.
COLUMBIA (to Britannia): "You musn't mind those noisy boys of mine. You know, my dear, it's election time."—*Punch.*

The Manchester *Guardian* finds a serious difference between Lord Salisbury's attitude in November when he said, "We seek no gold-fields, we seek no territory," and now, when Britain's victory seems to be assured. It says:

"For it he now substitutes, in effect, 'We seek the Rand gold-fields and the rest of the Transvaal and Orange Free State territory.' . . . Like many others, Lord Salisbury asks, 'Is all our sacrifice of blood and money in this war to be fruitless?' But the real point is—'Is the proposed fruit of all these sacrifices edible or poisonous?' It is a great deal better that a war should be 'fruitless' than that it should bear a heavy crop of hemlock and nightshade. Lord Salisbury speaks as if a war were, of its nature, a rich piece of soil from which good harvests must needs



JOHN BULL: "Now, Kruger, my friend, it's your move."
—*Melbourne Punch.*

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come if some perversity does not thwart the farmer. There can be no greater error."

Mr. Courtney, of the Peace Committee, has addressed to Lord Salisbury a warning letter, from which we quote the following:

"A huge and costly garrison must long be maintained in South Africa if this policy is pursued. This freedom-loving nation, whose rulers went to war with the Boers professedly to secure fair electoral rights for Uitlanders, will be seen governing Boers and Uitlanders by military methods which deprive both of all voice or vote in the public affairs of their common country. Mr. Chamberlain declares that this will last until the Boers accept with contentment the loss of their independence. But until that improbable event occurs the inhabitants of all races will be despotically governed, with the ever overhanging danger that before long they will unite in hostility to the imperial Government. Such a denial of self-government to the two republics would provoke the strongest resentment among the majority of our fellow subjects in South Africa."

But such apprehensions are not expressed by many men of mark in Great Britain or her colonies.

Continental papers doubt that the Boers can ever be forced into the position of vassals. "Another struggle will take place when Great Britain is engaged elsewhere," says the *Alldeutsche Blätter* (Berlin), "and the Boers will yet gain their independence." The German Government shows itself willing to provide an asylum for the Boers in Southwest Africa. The *Post* (Berlin), an official organ, expresses itself to the following effect:

No doubt many of the Boers will be loth to abandon the homes they have made for themselves in the wilderness; but there must also be a considerable number of the best among them who would rather begin over again than remain under British rule. These will be welcomed in German territory. Much of the land in Southwest Africa is stony and arid, but the Boer, like the German, is willing to work hard upon the soil, and he will convert into prosperous districts a region which the Briton despises.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"That Great Britain has gained much by her aggression may be doubted. As the Boers did not destroy the Johannesburg mines, no greater number of English workmen than before will be needed. The mines must be exhausted sooner or later, and as the English are little inclined to farm bad lands, the Dutch, who are the true sons of the soil, must ultimately be in the ascendant, unless means are provided to exterminate them absolutely."

The *Temps* (Paris) says:

"When we remember that the ostensible *casus belli*, as given by the British, was the desire to establish the equality of the races, we are inclined to think that the British Government would pause ere it makes political helots of the Boers. But such expectations would be futile. It would be naive to expect justice. There is no longer any talk of the suffrage. Chamberlain evidently thinks that to the brutal is given the earth. We should be grateful for his open confessions."

The *Amsterdammer* is not quite sure that Great Britain will be permitted to do as she pleases. It thinks that at the eleventh hour some of the powers may veto the destruction of the Boers. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

"Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the war, it is certain that nearly half a million of white men in South Africa will do their best to hurt British trade. A telling example is related by a business man in South Africa. He sent his agent to a district where, before the war, the Dutch population was rather opposed to the Afrikander Bond. The commercial traveler gave vent to the opinion that the war would soon be over, and that the good old Union Jack would soon float over Pretoria. He made a mistake. He was told to pack his samples and never to show himself again! Anything English, Canadian, or Australian will not be wanted by the Boers for a long time to come. The United States will profit, for, rightly or wrongly, the Boers believe that the sympathies of the American people are with them. Germany is certain to profit, as the German people have made no secret of their feelings.

Secretary Reitz, of the South African Republic, in response to questions asked by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, gives his views on future conditions in South Africa. First, as to the gold-mines, he has this to say (assuming that the British conquest be made complete):

"The British Government has promised the people that the cost of the war shall be defrayed by the Transvaal. When the war is over nothing will remain to the Boers but their farms and houses. So it is evident that they could not pay the cost of the war. . . . The gold-mines, on the contrary, are the richest in the world, so it is evidently from them that the British Government will try to recoup for the expenses of the war. Before the war is over, the expenses will run up to £100,000,000. At three per cent. interest that means a burden of £3,000,000 per annum. The gold-mines have produced about £16,000,000 yearly, of which amount about one third can be regarded as net profit. That is to say, about one half of the net profits will be exacted by the British Government. And out of whose pockets will this come? Apparently out of the pockets of the shareholders, all of whom are not English—some of them being German, some French. The blow, however, will fall most heavily on Rhodes, Werner, Beit, Eckstein, Barnato *et hoc genus omne*—in other words, on those who have done their best, and have unfortunately succeeded in causing the war."

As to the social and political conditions, Mr. Reitz says:

"The English will be obliged to maintain a garrison of 50,000 men in the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State. What an enormous expense that will be can easily be imagined. Should England withdraw her troops, the Boers would soon find means of obtaining arms (for the Transvaal is not Ireland); and the struggle would be kept up not simply for years, but for centuries, and would burst out with renewed vigor whenever there should be a war, or any other favorable chance for a rising. No matter how many times Great Britain should conquer, she would always have a *hereditas damnosa*, a continual source of anger, vexation, and bloodshed.

"And what would be the lot of the subdued republics? Ruin, from every standpoint—moral, personal, and social. A subdued people, a rotten people; for wo be to those who have to live where 50,000 mercenaries, such as those of which the English army is composed, are rampant. It is only necessary to glance casually at the medical statistics of any such army to foresee what will follow."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Do the European Residents in Turkey Provoke Conflicts?—Complaint is made in the *Correspondent* (Hamburg) that the Christians resident in Turkey have not yet learned to restrain themselves, especially when they believe themselves protected by the consuls of foreign powers. "Christians," in this case, refers not to the missionaries, but to any citizens of a country under the sway of Western civilization. The *Correspondent* relates the following:

"The Christians on the coast of Palestine have the foolish custom of celebrating Easter by the continual firing of pistols and guns. This almost led to a massacre at Haifa. There has been bad blood between the Christians and Mohammedans of the port for some time past, and the kaimakan (governor), to prevent an outbreak, prohibited this useless burning of powder this year. On Easter Sunday the order was respected, but on the second day several hundred shots were fired. On the third, when the French consul, dressed in his gala uniform, left the Greek church, a mob of 2,500 to 3,000 persons accompanied him, yelling *Vive la république de France!* and a regular fusillade ensued.

"This behavior irritated the Mohammedans, and they made up their mind to celebrate the Mohammedan All Souls' Day, which fell upon April 19, in the same way. The kaimakan prohibited shooting and a parade, but the sheiks came to him to inform him that they could not prevail upon their young people to abandon their project, as they were determined to show that they had as much right as the Christians. The parade took place.

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The Christians, fearing violence, had bought the day before all the arms they could get hold of, and had garrisoned a house on the road of the parade with 150 men, determined to accept battle if occasion offered. The authorities, however, were on the alert, and no fight occurred. It could have ended only in a general massacre. But the incident shows how provokingly the Christians act upon occasion, taunting the Mohammedans. They are encouraged in this by the influential and ambitious consuls. When passion has been roused to fever heat in this way, very little is needed to cause an outbreak of fanaticism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHINESE DISTURBANCES AND THE POWERS.

THE "Boxers," as the English have termed the anti-foreign element now disturbing China, are not without some advocates in Europe, especially among those who habitually distrust England and who look with suspicion upon the talk in some British journals of partitioning China. Thus the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) finds reasons for sympathizing with the "Boxers" as follows:

"Some months ago the local authorities were informed by the Peking Government that 'they must not interfere with certain loyal citizens who are banded together in athletic clubs for the defense of their homes and their country.' Undoubtedly the 'Boxers' were meant, and these must have thought that they had imperial protection. No doubt they were right; but viewed from this point the movement becomes mainly a Chinese attempt to organize the people into a militia. Hence they should have the sympathy of right-minded people."

Prof. Goldwin Smith also fears that China is to be the next victim of imperialism. To his protest against American conquests in Spanish colonies and British aggression in South Africa, he now adds a protest against foreign interference with the Chinese. He writes in the Toronto *Sun:*

"It is too probable that China will be the next scene of butchery and havoc in the abused name of civilization. Fighting seems, in fact, already to have begun. If any people in the world have a right to a country the Chinese surely have a right to the country which they are believed to have inhabited for four thousand years. They are at least partly civilized; they are industrious in the highest degree; and tho their general morality may be weak, their industrial morality is exceptionally strong. . . . One thing is clear, all the missionaries should be compelled at once to withdraw to places of security, or, if they choose heroically to remain in posts of danger, should be warned that they do this, as did the early missionaries, at their own risk. It is monstrous that a religion of peace and good will should be made, as too often it has been, in the hands of its indiscreet apostles, a brand for kindling the flames of murderous war."

Such comments, however, are anything but numerous, especially in England, where the necessary break-up of China is thought by many to be probable. Thus *The Outlook* (London) says:

"So grave is the situation created by the 'Boxers' that the powers are landing troops for the protection of their legations, as they did in September, 1898, on the occasion of the *coup-d'état* which restored the Dowager-Empress; and doubtless this measure will as then have the effect of persuading that formidable old lady to say the word necessary to disperse her bullies—this time the 'Boxers'—to their homes. Yet the partition of China may be forced upon the powers, against their better judgment, by the necessity imposed upon them of themselves undertaking the maintenance of a settled peace. This task in its turn will necessitate either *condominium*, which is impracticable, or *partition*, which spells war."

The Spectator suggests that Great Britain should come to terms with Russia. It says:

"If we resolve to make an agreement with Russia, we may be able both to control and guide the Empress-Dowager, and even, in case of extreme need, to protect the dynasty in its possession of Peking. Between us we can present a front too strong for any 'Boxer' army or any force which the Empress-Dowager is likely to have at her disposal. If, on the other hand, we bicker and quarrel, as every Anglo-Chinese urges us to do, we shall neutralize each other's energy, and the Chinese revolution must work itself out with unknown results. . . . As to the Russo-Japanese quarrel, that is no affair of ours."

A few British journals express regret that the Boer war has seriously affected Great Britain's standing in the far East. Frederic Greenwood, writing in the London *Speaker* on the far Eastern situation, says:

"Lord Salisbury spoke of a 'striking at the heart of England,' of a blow that might bring England to sudden downfall. But tho she has been managed into a position which offers extraordinary temptations to such an attack, her worst enemies would probably think it impolitic to go so far, if sure of success. That is to say, it would be impolitic if successful. Among continental politicians of the higher order the ideal of a ruined England is not an England ruined all at once. A suddenly ruined England would be as suddenly followed by disturbances of every sort, everywhere, too tremendous for contemplation. Downfall for England by successive stages is the desire of England's competitors wherever that desire is directed by patient and intelligent calculation. . . . Nor would it be safe to put quite out of the reckoning another consideration—namely, that tho Russia (and France) may have no idea of taking advantage of our South African embarrassment to raise a greater trouble, they might not be inexpressibly sorry if we raised it ourselves. Therefore it appears that silent endurance should be our chosen part under whatever consequences naturally ensue—in China, Korea, Japan, or anywhere else—from that strange product of imperialism, the South African war. Or is the imperialism the strange thing? Surely, if judged by its fruits; an imperialism which imperils, which casts down, which throws away ten times more with the left hand than it is likely to establish with the right."

The Overland China Mail (Hongkong) takes somewhat the same view of the effect of South African events. It says:

"During the progress of the war, distant as it is from any Chinese territory, and remote as its concerns may be from any Celestial interests, it has been noticeable that the conduct of Chinese officials toward British subjects and British officials has been distinctly changed for the worse by the telegrams narrating the early Boer successes for several months continuously. When the war is over it will not take the Chinese long to alter their attitude (tho what attitude they take is of no importance to us), but what *is* of importance is that we shall by that time have altered ours."

The Globe, a pronounced jingo organ, also declares that "Russia shamelessly uses England's complications in South Africa to ruin British prestige in the far East." *The Star* thinks nothing can be done while the army is engaged in South Africa. *The Morning Leader* says that an untimely British threat would put in motion Russia's armies near the Indian frontier. *The Westminster Gazette*, too, fears that nothing can be done, as Japan is not ready to attack Russia.

The *Temps* (Paris) does not doubt that the ostensible reason for interference in China, the unsafe condition of the missionaries and other foreigners, can easily be removed, as the Chinese Government will not long resist the determined action of the powers. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) thinks the present a good time to obtain better commercial terms from China, with which the powers should be content. It says:

"The Chinese Government is anxious to obtain the consent of the powers to an increase of the tariff for revenue purposes. This revives really the object of Li Hung Chang's mission to Europe and the United States in 1896. The Western powers demand the abolition of all provincial tariffs. Li Hung Chang declared that this could not be granted unless the tariff was increased at least ten per cent. Since then the Chinese Government has granted numerous railroad concessions, and it is clear that sooner or later the railroad engine will altogether abolish interior tariffs.

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But at present the concessions of the Chinese Government in the tariff question are merely nominal. The chances are good now to remedy this."

Concerning Germany's interest in the rising of the so-called "Boxers," the same paper says:

"Shantung, the German sphere of interest, is undoubtedly affected by the agitation against foreigners. But the endeavor to picture the rising as specially directed against the Germans, and therefore demanding special efforts on the part of Germany, is futile. Belgian and French subjects chiefly are attacked, and these are now protected by French and German troops."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) declares that formal partitioning as suggested by the English press is not necessary. Russia will keep order in the provinces which fall within her sphere of interest. The *Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) believes that Germany, being satisfied with Shantung as her share, will devote her attention chiefly to that province without interfering with other powers.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

THERE are not wanting influential German-American papers which declare that the reelection of President McKinley spells war with Germany, as in that event even the protection by Germany of her established interests in South America will, they apprehend, be regarded as an aggression, and the Administration will be forced by our jingoes to resent it. In the British Isles and in Greater Britain the possibility of such a quarrel between England's chief industrial competitors is naturally enough a subject of considerable remark. *The Spectator* (London), referring to Secretary Root's recent after-dinner speech (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 12, 1900), in which he remarked that "we may have to fight for the Monroe doctrine," says:

"Mr. Root is perfectly right to warn his countrymen. It is said that he has declared his speech to be a purely academic utterance and in no way directed against Germany. No doubt; but utterances are not necessarily untrue because they are academic. Captain Mahan's views on sea-power were purely academic, but, to use the words of a Persian poet, 'by that means a world was affected.'"

A British view of the relations between America and Germany is set forth in the following excerpt from the Toronto *World:*

"It happens that Emperor William is bending every energy to increase the naval strength of the empire, and this, taken in connection with the fact that the German colonization is proceeding with suspicious rapidity in the republic of Brazil, is interpreted to mean that the Emperor is meditating an assault upon the national integrity of Brazil—an assault which the United States would be in duty bound to resist by force. . . . Germany has designs on South America, which is the only continent now available for colonization by the great powers. If Germany is denied the right to acquire a sphere of influence in South America, no other territory will be available for extending the empire. And Germany has the imperial-expansion fever as badly as the United States or Great Britain. The theory that Emperor William is the leading European opponent of the Monroe doctrine is very plausible, and there is little doubt that Secretary Root and the McKinley Administration see in Germany a portending storm-cloud. A sign of the times is Germany's recent decision to limit as far as possible the importation of United States food products."

No evidence, however, is given in the German press or by the utterances of any German officials that Germany desires any rupture with the United States, and the charge that the monarchy is to be restored in Brazil with German help is ridiculed. At present the balance of trade between this country and Germany is largely in our favor, and the Germans will endeavor to render it more nearly equal, they say, by a new commercial treaty; but they deny as worthless the assertion that their withdrawal of subsidies to steamships that bring American agricultural produce to Germany is for the purpose of crippling American trade. They point out as a matter of fact that none of the steamship lines running to the United States are subsidized, tho those running to British colonies are. The official *Reichs Anzeiger* (Berlin) admits the principle of the Monroe doctrine as against the establishment of European dependencies on this continent, and the Emperor has congratulated Brazil upon her independence. Dr. Roman Hieber, a prominent German Brazilian, is quoted by the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) to the following effect:

The Germans in Brazil have no wish to be placed under the authority of officials imported from Europe. They are in touch and in sympathy with the mother country, but they do not intend to become dependent upon her. But this does not prevent them from aiming at the establishment of a *régime* which will make the German element predominant in southern Brazil. Since the overthrow of the monarchy, republican tyranny and corruption are the order of the day, and the Portuguese Brazilians have instituted a reign of terror. But the Germans want no interference from outside. They will probably declare themselves independent, joining hands with the Italian element to accomplish their aim. The United States has no right to interfere in this, nor would it be wise to endanger United States commercial prospects by such interference. The outcome of a revolution would simply be the establishment of a state in which the German element is predominant.

There are other indications that, however opposed the Germans may be to an aggressive policy on the part of the German empire, the Germans in South America are preparing to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain or the United States intended to force their submission to the English-speaking race. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* says:

"The United States Government is reported to have ordered its consuls in South America to report on the numbers and attitude of the German settlers in South America. It is hardly to be believed that the Washington Government can be so foolish as to meddle with matters which are absolutely no business of theirs. Germans have a right to settle where they please, as numerously as they please. It is notable that the French press also aims to make Germany and the United States enemies. The French have not forgiven the disaster to Spain, and they are anxious to involve the United States in a quarrel with a real power."

The *Koloniale Zeitschrift* (Berlin) is typical of those German papers which return the expressions of our own jingo organs in kind. It says:

"The Americans no longer connect ideas of liberty with the views expressed by Monroe. Materialism, imperialism, and low selfishness are their predominant motives, as the annexation of Hawaii and the Spanish-American war have shown. The Monroe doctrine is a mere phrase, which does not find approval in South America or in Europe. But phrases frighten nobody, and it is doubtful that the Yankees want war for the sake of phrases. The power of the United States is not overrated in Europe as much as in America. The Americans should remember that their offer to take part in the settlement of Crete was met by a pitying smile, and that their hero Dewey became silent when Admiral von Diederichs ordered his ships ready for action. If the United States were actually to uphold the Monroe doctrine, the answer would come from the mouth of cannon."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"The White Man's Burden."—The reign of Queen Victoria has been a reign of peace, in so far as freedom from invasion of the British Isles is concerned; but some forty wars, aside from a number of less serious revolts, have been carried to a conclusion by her subjects since the Queen's coronation in 1837. A list of these wars is given by the *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam) as follows:

A war against Russia, 1854.
Three wars against Afghanistan, 1838, 1849, 1878.
Four wars against China, 1841, 1849, 1856, 1860.
Two wars against the Sikhs, 1845, 1848.
Three Kafir wars, 1846, 1851, 1877.
Three wars against Burma, 1850, 1852, 1885.
Nine wars in India, 1857, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1868, 1879, 1890, 1897.
Three Ashanti wars, 1864, 1873, 1899.
One war against Abyssinia, 1867.
A war against Persia, 1852.
One war against the Zulus, 1878.
One war against the Basutos, 1879.
One war in Egypt, 1862.
Three wars in the Sudan, 1894, 1896, 1899.
A war in Zanzibar, 1890.
A war against the Matabele, 1894.
Two wars against the Transvaal, 1881, 1899.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Under date of April 10, 1900, Consul Ridgely writes from Geneva:

American shoe manufacturers, acting upon advice and information furnished them though the department by United States consuls, have of late been pushing for business in continental Europe, and within the past year there has been a real and growing demand for our shoes. This fact has been widely noted on the Continent, and recently Vienna houses began to copy the American article and to flood the market with their imitation goods. I am reliably informed that they copy nearly everything American they can find in the shoe line, and that in some instances they mark their goods "Made in the United States." A leading shoe dealer of Geneva tells me that Austrian drummers miss no opportunity to belittle our goods, at the same time being very careful to possess themselves of anything new they can find for the purpose of copying it. American shoes are giving satisfaction, and unless the Austrian houses undersell our exporters, the latter will continue to increase their business in French Switzerland. If desired, I could procure and forward a pair of the imitation American shoes sent here from Vienna.

The Confectionair, a leading organ of the German textile and clothing manufacture, recently contained an article from its regular correspondent at Chemnitz which is of interest to American readers. It says, under the heading "How the Americans cause us Competition with our Own Workingmen":

"Year by year, the American textile industry grows and makes our manufacturers look with dire anxiety to the future, for the United States not only competes with us in its own market, but will at no distant date be a powerful competitor in other markets. Even the most optimistic manufacturers of Saxon textiles do not deny that in some articles they can not approach American fabrics. Such are the sixteen pin lines which were formerly imported into the United States from Germany but are now entirely replaced by the home goods. The question obtrudes itself, How has the rapid rise of manufacturing been made possible in the agrarian Union? The immediate cause was the transplantation of the German industry to the United States."

The writer here gives names of German firms which have established textile factories in various sections of the United States, and adds:

"Aside from these, many of the largest manufacturing firms in the United States have German members or German managers, and the operatives are almost without exception Saxon textile workers. Thus our industry has deen deeply hurt. It is a sorrowful fact that Saxon manufacturers have refrained from doing anything to check the emigration of such a vast number of skilled operatives; it is now too late to make up for this omission, the consequences of which are shown in the lack of requisite working force here and the steadily rising capacity of the American industries to take foreign markets from us."

Consul Robert P. Skinner writes from Marseilles, January 18, 1900:

American cotton oil continues to maintain its supremacy in the Marseilles market, in spite of continued agitation in favor of prohibitive, or at least restrictive, duties. The arrival during the year 1898 were slightly less than during the year previous, but prices were firmer. Arrivals during a series of years have been as follows:

Year.	From—		
	United. States.	England.	Other Countries.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1899	104,603,369	3,219,477	504,660
1898	112,461,829	1,791,938	258,803
1897	92,461,142	14,973,140	422,657

The varying prices per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) during the last ten years are shown below:

Year.	*American Oils.*		*English Oils.*	
	Francs.		Francs.	
1890	56.75	$10.95	56.50	$10.90
1891	56.58	10.92	54.45	10.51
1892	53.08	10.24	50.95	9.85
1893	70.85	13.67	60.375	11.66
1894	56.916	10.95	53.00	10.22
1895	48.125	9.29	49.45	8.95
1896	44.33	8.55	43.04	8.50
1897	41.60	8.03	40.30	7.78
1898	41.125	7.94	40.25	7.77
1899	44.60	8.61	43.00	8.29

The lowest price recorded for American oil for the past year was 38.70 francs ($7.47), and the highest 54 francs ($10.42), the average being 44.60 francs ($8.60). The December average was 54 francs ($10.42), the highest of the year. Prices for English oil ranged from 37.50 to 51.75 francs ($7.24 to $9.99).

The stock on hand on December 31 amounted to 15,000 barrels of American oil and 2,000 barrels of English oil, as against a total of 43,000 barrels carried over on December 31, 1898.

The arrivals of American oils during the year by marks and barrels were as follows: Prime winter, 12,933 barrels; prime summer white, 6,696 barrels; prime summer yellow, 91,306 barrels; total, 269,106 barrels.

Consul Dickinson writes from Constantinople April 14, 1900:

The freight brought to Constantinople and other Levantine ports by the steamship *Brand*, the last steamer of the Barber Direct Line, indicates a gratifying increase in amount and variety

The "Keeping Cool" Problem.

The problem of keeping cool during the hot weather is largely solved by wearing the proper underclothing. The garments made by the Dr. Jaeger System are of pure wool, which, while it absorbs the vapory perspiration from the body, prevents the ill effects of any sudden change of temperature. The summer weights are extremely light and still represent the maximum of comfort and protection.

"Health Culture" is a book of information which may be had free by addressing the Dr. Jaeger Woolen System Co., New York City.

Reduced Prices on Suits and Skirts.

IN order to reduce our stock of Summer materials, we will **make to order** fashionable suits and skirts, at great reductions from former prices. **One-third has been cut off the price** of nearly every cloth suit and skirt in our line, and every wash suit and skirt has been reduced to one-half of former prices; but the quality of materials and workmanship is right up to our usual standard—**just as good as if you paid double the money.** Order from this Reduced Price Sale as freely as you wish; send back anything you don't like and **we will refund your money.**

Tailor-Made Suits, $10; reduced to $6.67.

$15 Suits reduced to $10. $20 Suits reduced to $13.34.

Separate All-Wool Skirts; former price $6; reduced to $4.

$7 Skirts reduced to $4.67.

Handsome Wash Suits, former price $4; reduced to $2. $5 Wash Suits reduced to $2.50. $6 Wash Suits reduced to $3.

Wash Skirts, former price $3; reduced to $1.50. $4 Wash Skirts reduced to $2. $5 Wash Skirts reduced to $2.50.

Reduced prices on Bicycle Suits, Separate Bicycle Skirts, Rainy-day Suits and Skirts.

We tell you about hundreds of reduced-price garments in our Summer Catalogue, which will be sent *FREE*, together with samples of materials, to any lady who wishes them.

Write to-day for Catalogue, and samples; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.

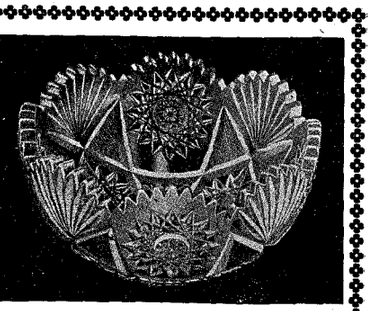
BEST&CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Broken Lines of Boys' Kilt Suits,

Made of percales, galateas, madras and cotton covert; in attractive styles and colors, at greatly reduced prices, 75c., $1.38, $2.00, $2.35.

The perfect style and finish of these suits, combined with their extremely low price, make this sale a rare opportunity for mothers in search of inexpensive, stylish summer wear for their little boys.

60-62 West 23d St.



THIS CUT GLASS BOWL

is eight inches in diameter and three and a half inches high. It is *cut glass*—hand cut (not acid), hand finished, hand polished, which guarantees its perpetual brilliancy. The glass from which it is made is the very best it is possible to produce. The bowl is thick, heavy and deeply cut. It rings clear as a bell. A brilliant ornament for sideboard and dining table.

$4.50 Express Prepaid

to all points east of the Mississippi River; add 50 cents extra for points beyond. Its equal cannot be purchased for less than $6.50.

Any dissatisfied purchaser may return it at our expense and have the money back without question.

It is sold at this price solely to introduce a new way of selling cut glass—direct from factory to consumer. It introduces us to you. Catalogue mailed *free*.

BRILLIANT CUT GLASS COMPANY,
42 Murray Street, New York.

BICYCLES BELOW COST

5,000 HIGH GRADE MACHINES guaranteed with best equipment must be closed out. **1900 Models, best makes, $11 to $20 '99 & '98 Models, high grade $8 to $13**

500 Second hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, **$3 to $10.** Great *Factory Clearing Sale* at half factory cost. We *ship anywhere* on trial without a cent in advance. ***EARN A BICYCLE*** distributing Catalogues for us. Many earned a wheel last year. Our 1900 proposition is even more liberal.

Write at once for our Bargain List and Special Offer. Address Dept. S6 M.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Chicago

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of American products entering these ports. The *Brand* has just started on her return voyage to the United States, having delivered about 2,000 tons of railroad material at Alexandria, intended for the railroad up the Nile, about 800 tons of other products at this port and Smyrna.

The American goods and products delivered at Smyrna, Constantinople, and Salonica include pumps, phonographic goods (nearly 4,550 pounds) leather, rubber boots and shoes, large variety of hardware, cotton cloth, tinware, lamp goods, wooden ware, milling machinery, cotton belting, mowing-machines, chairs and other furniture, clocks, iron bedsteads, one Mosler safe, paints, lard and oleo, domestics, flour, and nearly 6,000 kegs of wire nails.

Since the establishment of the direct line and the consequent reduction in freights, wire nails and a few other articles of American manufacture appear to have taken possession of the Levantine markets. In the opinion of good judges, many other staple articles will be equally popular when once fairly introduced. For the first time in the history of Constantinople, some of the leading stores, notably the Bon Marché and Hayden Brothers, have given orders for a line of American boots and shoes. They are so far superior to those of European manufacture that importers have every confidence in their extensive sale.

The captain of the *Brand* reports that nearly 200,000 tons of railroad material will be used on the Nile Railway during the coming season, and that the bulk of the orders will probably be given to American manufacturers.

Consul Smith sends from Moscow, April 14, 1900, the following data as to publications in Russia: Periodical journals and newspapers issued in the Russian language, 631; in Polish, 65; in German, 42; in Estomian, 11; in French, 8; in Latin, 9; in Armenian, 6; in Hebrew, 2; in Caucasian, 5; total, 779.

PERSONALS.

WHEN Charles Dudley Warner was editor of the Hartford *Press*, back in the 'sixties, arousing the patriotism of the States by his energetic appeals, one of the type-setters came in from the composing-room one day, and, facing Mr. Warner, said: "Mr. Warner, I've decided to enlist in the army." With mingled emotions of pride and responsibility Mr. Warner replied that it pleased him that the man felt the call to duty. "Oh, it isn't that," said the truthful compositor, "but I'd rather be shot than set your copy."

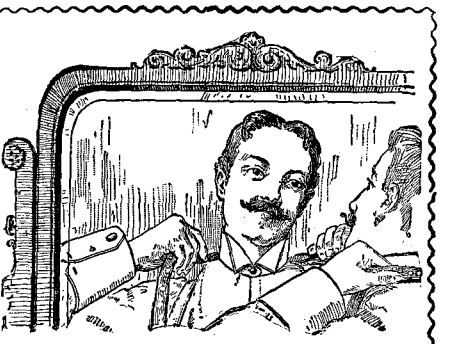
EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE W. PECK, of Wisconsin, author of "Peck's Bad Boy," was running a little country weekly in the pineries in the early 'sixties. It was an unimportant sheet save for one column of jokes which Peck wrote each week. This department caught the eye of "Brick" Pomeroy, who was then printing his *Democrat* in La Crosse, Wis., and one day he wrote to Peck, asking him whether he would be willing to go down to La Crosse and work for *The Democrat* at twenty-five dollars a week. Three days later Mr. Pomeroy got this telegram: "I accept your offer quicker than instantly. For heaven's sake don't withdraw it!"—*The Argonaut* (*San Francisco*).

ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE, of Canterbury, is always very impatient of bores, especially clerical bores. One of the clergy of his diocese, who had pestered him a good deal recently, wrote an inordinately long letter describing a picture which he proposed to put up in the chancel of the church, and asking permission to do so. By the time his grace reached the end of the epistle his patience was quite exhausted, and he replied on a post-card: "DEAR BLANK—Hang the picture!" The clergyman is still wondering how he ought to regard the reply.—*Exchange*.

GENERAL DE GALLIFFET is the seventh Minister of War in less than two years who has retired from office in connection with the Dreyfus case. The first was General Billot, who went out with the Méline cabinet on June 14, 1898. Then came M. Cavaignac, who resigned on September 6, after Colonel Henry's suicide. He was followed by General Zurlinden, who held on only until September 17. General Chanoine, who next took over the War Office, resigned after the memorable sitting of October 25. M. de Freycinet stepped into the breach, but he resigned on May 5, 1899. M. Krantz, who had been Minister of Public Works, was then transferred to the War Office, where he remained until the Dupuy cabinet retired on June 12. The Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet was formed on June 22, with General de Galliffet as Minister of War.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

M. LEURET, the French manufacturer of artificial pearls from fish scales, says that he will come to the United States and erect works as soon as he hears of a locality where the right kind of scales can be had in large quantities. It is suggested that a suitable place might be found on the St. Lawrence River, among the Thousand Islands. The scales thould be small and have a silver sheen. The brighter they are the higher price they will command. The scales should be removed while the fish are alive if possible. Twenty-five thousand pounds of these scales can be used in a year. It is anticipated that twice that quantity may be used in a few years.—*Tribune*.

THE LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL was known as the "Fighting Cock of the House of Lords." He was always on the aggressive, and even his appearance was that of a man looking for trouble. He walked with his shoulders thrown back, his head erect, his chin in the air, and his orange-colored hair feathering up from his forehead like an eagle-plume. No man, tho he might have spent a life-time in study and might be recognized as the greatest authority upon a given subject, could state opinions opposite to those held by Argyll without bringing down upon himself the fierce attack of the Scotch "laird." He had more titles of nobility than any other Scotchman. He was immensely wealthy, owning 170,000 acres of land, and, in his own opinion, at least, he was equally fortunate in intellectual ability. He went around with a chip on his shoulder, looking for some one bold enough to dispute his views, and he fought wordy duels with almost every prominent man of science in Great Britain. At any rate he printed articles and books attempting to controvert the views and conclusions of Professor Huxley, Mr. Darwin, Sir John Lubbock, John Stuart Mill, Professor Tyndall, and Sir Charles Lyell. He had the courage of tremendous self-conceit, an arrogant manner, and absolutely no sense of humor. Consequently he always took himself seriously.—*Newark News*.



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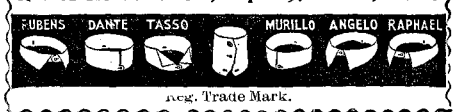
Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. **By mail 30 cts.**

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. 19, Boston, Mass.



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ONE PIECE COLLAR BUTTON

Has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back, showing quality, whether solid or plate, as our plate outwears some solid buttons. Beware of imitations. You get a new one without charge in case a genuine **Krementz** button is damaged from any cause. Special styles for Ladies' Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses. Sold by all jewelers. **The Story of a Collar Button** free on request.

KREMENTZ & CO.
63 Chestnut St., Newark N.J.

DON'T SEW ON BUTTONS!

Bachelor's Buttons made with **Improved Washburne Patent Fasteners** slip on in a jiffy. Press a little lever—they hold like grim death, but don't injure the fabric. Instantly released when desired. By mail, 10c. each. Illus. catalogue, showing collar buttons and other *useful novelties made* with these fasteners, free on request.

American Ring Co., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

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TEAS AND COFFEES

AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

Special terms to Institutions, Clergymen, Farmers, and large consumers. For full particulars address

CONSUMERS IMPORTING TEA CO.,
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NEVER SLIPS OR TEARS. NO STITCHING IN THE ELASTIC. This Yellow Coupon is on Every Pair

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GUARANTY COUPON

THE Velvet Grip CUSHION BUTTON HOSE SUPPORTER is Guaranteed to the dealer and user against imperfections. Look for the Name on every loop.

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LOOK For the Name on Every Loop.

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass. Sample Pair, Mail, 25c.

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Chafing Dish Recipes,

By MRS. OLIVE A. COTTON,

neatly bound in boards with title label printed in red on cover, making it one of the daintiest Chafing Dish Books ever published—this edition limited to 1,500 copies will be the only one to be had at this price after which the price will be as before, 75 cents in cloth binding. Accept your opportunity now.

In glancing through the pages of this pretty little volume, one is tempted to enter the ranks of those who know how to work the miracles of which the chafing dish is capable, and to experts this work must be of especial and lasting value.—*Chicago Dispatch.*

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History of the Chafing Dish.
Practical Suggestions.

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DISTILLED WATER

is the one universally beneficial drink, indispensable in the sick room, and a great preventative of disease when the system is in normal condition.

THE RALSTON

NEW-PROCESS WATER STILL

will supply it to you without trouble or expense, re-aerated with sterilized air, agreeable to the taste, and absolutely pure. The system is wonderfully interesting from a scientific standpoint. Our free booklet "A" tells all about it.

PRICE, $10.

The A. R. BAILEY MFG. CO.,
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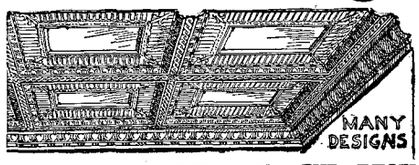

DECORATIVE, DURABLE, AND BEST

FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS

Send for catalogue, and give diagram and description of room for estimate.

H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry St., New York
BOSTON OFFICE Equitable Building.

Perfect Construction. Fair Dealing.

Singer machines are so simple that a child can understand them; they are so strong that a bungler can hardly get them out of order. Every part is made with such scrupulous care, from the best materials, fitted in its place with the utmost exactness, and tested and re-tested so many times before leaving the factory, that it never gets the "fits" which try a woman's patience, destroy the fruits of her labor, and consume her time in vexing attempts to coax the machine to a proper performance of duty. Singer machines are sold directly from maker to user; they are guaranteed by the maker, always ready to furnish parts and supplies in any part of the world, and not by a middleman totally unable to render this service. *Buy a sewing-machine of the Present, and not one of the Past.*

Get a Singer. You can try one free.
Old machines taken in exchange.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
Salesrooms in every city in the world.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Solo.—"Do you think there will be harmony at your next political gathering?" asked the friend. "Harmony!" echoed the boss. "The word is too mild. It implies that somebody besides me will have a voice in the proceedings. My friend, it'll be one grand, sweet solo."—*Washington Star.*

Discomforts of Home Comforts.—"That's a cosy-looking couch, old man." "Yes; but I never go near it." "What's the matter?" "Well, there are only three pillows that I'm allowed to put my head on, and I can't stand the wear and tear of picking them out from the other seven."—*Exchange.*

A Census Incident.—CENSUS-TAKER: "What is your age, madam?"

MRS. NEIGHBORS: "Did the woman next door give her age?"

CENSUS-TAKER: "Certainly."

MRS. NEIGHBOR: "Well, I'm two years younger than she is."—*Chicago News.*

Cowards!—JIMMY: "Scientists predict dat in two million years dis world will be nuthin' but a vast ball of ice!"

JOHNNY: "Dem scientists is foxy! Yer notice dey never predict nuthin' on a dog-fight er a prize fight er a election;—its allus suthin' yer can't nail 'em wid a bet on!"—*Puck.*

The Wrong One.—MRS. BRISKE: "Johnny, did the doctor call while I was out?"

LITTLE JOHNNY (stopping his play): "Yes'm. He felt my pulse an' looked at my tongue, and shook his head, and said it was a very serious case, and he left this paper, and said he'd call again before night."

MRS. BRISKE: "Gracious me! It wasn't you I sent him to see; it was the baby."—*Tit-Bits.*

Philanthropy.—"What's the matter, my boy!" said the elderly philanthropist, pausing in his morning walk.

The boy who had been digging at the edge of the wooden sidewalk turned a tear-stained face upward and responded:

"I'm huntin' fur de penny I dropped t'rough a hole in de walk. My maw'll whup me if I don't find it!"

"Is that all?" the good man rejoined, feeling in his pocket for a coin. "Dry your tears, little fellow. Here's another one, just as good, and here is a nickel to go with it."

With the warm feeling at his heart that invariably accompanies the performance of a good deed he passed on.

The next day, walking abroad at the same hour, he observed a boy digging at the edge of a wooden sidewalk.

"What's the matter, little fellow?" he asked.

The boy turned a tear-stained face upward and said:

"I'm huntin' fur a half dollar I dropped t'rough a hole in de walk. Me maw'll whup me if I don't find it!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Hospital Sketch.—A little girl five or six years, with big blue eyes that were full of tears, came to Bellevue Hospital the other day. She carried a cat in her arms. The cat had been wounded by a car, and one leg was badly mangled. At the

A Summer Holiday.

Do not plan your summer trip before seeing some of the handsome literature issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, descriptive of the magnificent playgrounds and summer resorts situated in the highlands of Ontario, including the "Muskoka Lakes," "Lake of Bays," "The 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay," "The Magnetawan River," and the "Kawartha Lakes." Health and pleasure can be found in all of these unexcelled regions; good hotels, fine steamers on the lakes, good fishing and hunting, a region where perfect immunity from hay fever is assured, are some of the features which attract the tourist and pleasure seeker to these districts.

A postal card to F. P. Dwyer, Eastern Passenger Agent, 290 Broadway, New York City, will secure, free, descriptive pamphlets full of information, maps, etc.

The natural beauty and diversity of the scenery of the North is unequalled on the continent.

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Annual Income Guaranteed for Twenty Years is a feature of the new

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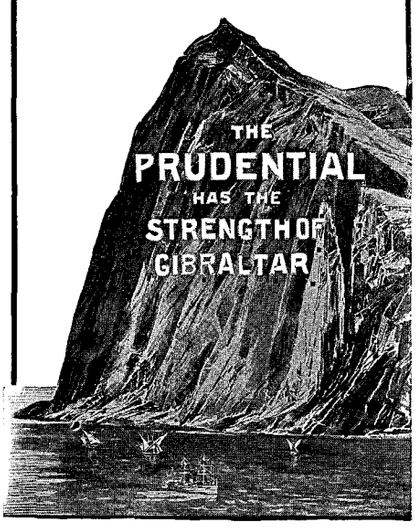

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gate the girl told Tom, the big policeman, that the cat was hurt.

"I want a doctor to he'p it!" she said.

Tom took her to the receiving ward, where there was a doctor who had nothing else to do.

"Here's a case, doc," said the policeman.

"I ain't a"—the doctor began. Then he saw the girl's eyes. "Let me see," he continued.

"Pretty bad," was the doctor's comment. Then he got some knives, a little bottle of chloroform and some bandages. "You must help me," he said to the girl.

She aided bravely, tho it made her very pale to see the sharp knives amputating the leg. In a few minutes it was all over and the cat was partly recovering from the anesthetic.

"Now you can take your kitty home with you," said the doctor.

"It ain't mine," the girl said. "I des found it. Now oo take care of it. Dood-bye." The policeman and the doctor made faces at each other, then sent the cat to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—*Leslie's Weekly.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 11.—General Buller leads his army through Botha's Pass, his object being to occupy Volkrust, and cut off the Boer retreat from Laing's Nek.

June 12.—A force sent south by General Roberts defeats the Boers at Honingspruit, partially clearing his lines of communication.

Sir Redvers Buller forces the Boers to evacuate Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek by a turning movement to the west.

June 14.—Lord Roberts announces the defeat of the Boers under Botha fifteen miles east of Pretoria; the complete defeat of the Boers under De Wet on the Rhenoster River, and the restoration of communication between Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

General Buller occupies Volksrust, north of Laing's Nek.

June 14.—General Buller reports the submission of the Wakkerstroom district.

June 15.—Lord Roberts reports the surrender of Klerksdorp, in the Transvaal, to General Hunter; General Kitchener disperses a force of Boer raiders who attacked the railway in the Free State.

June 16.—Lord Roberts reports the occupation of the town of Rustunburg, in the Transvaal, by a force under General Baden-Powell; General Ian Hamilton routed the rear-guard of General Botha.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 11.—**The Chinese Emperor** issues an appeal to the powers for the deposition of the Dowager-Empress, the establishment of a protectorate, and the non-interference of foreign countries by measures for the dismemberment of the empire.

June 12.—**The Boxers attack** Pao Ting Fu.

Philippines: General Grant reported the **capture of a rebel stronghold** in Luzon.

June 13.—**The Dowager-Empress** will not offer any objection to the presence of foreign troops in China.

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

THE theorist and the advertising expert may proclaim the merits of ready-mixed paints, but the practical testimony of the men behind the brush proves that the most durable and economical paint material is Pure White Lead. The brands named in margin can be depended upon for purity and carefulness in manufacture.

FREE For colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

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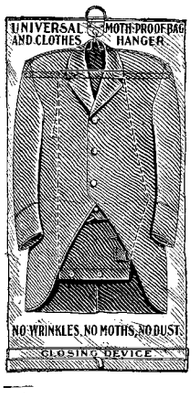

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Sizes { For Suits 24 x 51 / Overcoats 30 x 51

Price single bag $1.75; two or more $1.50 each on receipt of the amount; delivery prepaid.

Entirely new idea, *opening at the bottom*, and closing so as to exclude moth and dust.

The bag remains hanging while placing the garments in, and while removing them from the bag.

The coat, vest, and trousers are all supported by a combined Clothes Hanger placed within the coat.

Garments always ready for use; no wrinkles no moths, no dust, no disinfectants, no trouble; saves expense.

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Magnify at equal size 8 to 10 times more than old style glasses and at equal magnification show 8 to 10 times larger field. Unexcelled for Racing, Hunting, Field, Yachting and Military purposes; also for Theater use.

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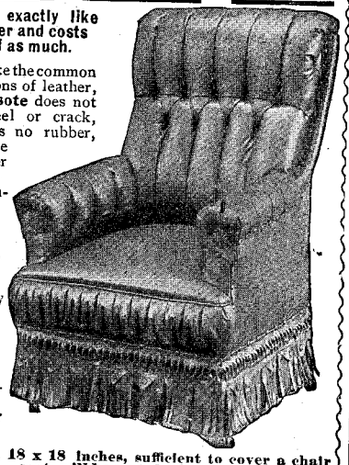

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June 14.—**Admiral Seymour's international column** has reached Lang Fang, half-way to Peking from Tien-Tsin, its progress being delayed by the destruction of the railway.

The widow of William E. Gladstone dies in England.

June 15.—A dispatch from the French Minister at Peking to his Government says that the **entry of the foreign troops into Peking** will not be opposed.

The Porte not having replied to his notes, Mr. Griscom, United States Chargé-d'Affaires at Constantinople, is making oral representations **regarding the American claims.**

June 16.—From Hongkong it is reported that the **foreign legations in Peking have been burned,** and the German minister, **Baron von Ketteler, killed;** five foreign ministers ask for safe conduct and inform the Tsung-li-Yamen that they can have no further relations with the Chinese Government, but their request for **safe conduct is curtly refused.**

Cuba: The **municipal elections** pass off without disturbance.

June 17.—The nations are hurrying **troops to China.**

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

June 11.—The delegates to the Ohio Democratic state convention favor the **indorsement of Admiral Dewey for Vice-President.**

June 12.—**Governor Roosevelt reiterates** his declaration that he will not accept the nomination for Vice-President.

June 13.—**Senator Hanna says** at Philadelphia that the Administration has no choice for Vice-President.

The national committee hears the contesting delegation from Alabama.

The Ohio Democratic state convention instructs delegates for Mr. Bryan and nominates a state ticket.

June 14.—Several contests were settled by the Republican national committee at Philadelphia, and the **Warmoth delegates** were seated from Louisiana.

Democratic conventions select national delegates in Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.

June 15.—**The Republican national committee** disposes of all the contests over seats save that from Delaware, in which Senator Hanna makes a strong plea for harmony, and another effort is made to settle by agreement.

June 17.—That **Governor Roosevelt** will probably be nominated for Vice-President is the indication at Philadelphia.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 11.—**Admiral Kempff calls** on the Navy Department for marines.

June 12.—**President McKinley makes a proclamation** of the new reciprocity agreement with Portugal, giving the list of articles on which duties have been reduced.

Quiet prevails in **St. Louis.**

June 14.—**Judge Townsend** hands down a decision **upholding the Treaty of Paris,** and declaring that the **inhabitants of Porto Rico are foreigners to the Constitution** and laws of the United States until their status had been determined by Congress.

June 15.—A new preposition **to settle the St. Louis** strike was adopted by the men at the instigation of Samuel Gompers, and it is expected it will lead to arbitration.

June 16.—The administration decides to **send troops to China from Manila** if the alarming reports from Peking are confirmed.

The Navy Department decides to establish a large **coaling-station at San Diego, Cal.**

The War Department issues orders for the **retirement of Major-General Wesley Merritt** on account of his reaching the age limit.

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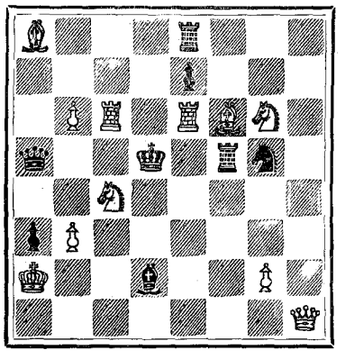
Problem 481.

By MACKENZIE.

Second Prize *Sydney Herald* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

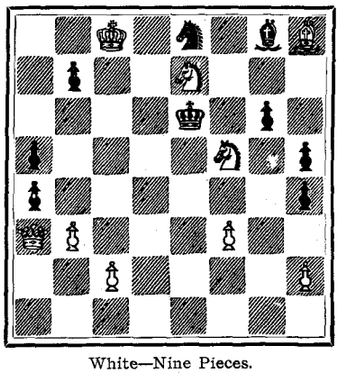
White mates in two moves.

Problem 482.

By H. BRAUNGART.

First Prize *Täglische Rundschau* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 475.

Key-move, R—B 8.

No. 476.

1. B—K 8 / K—Q 4	2. Kt—B 6 ch / K—K 3	3. B—Q 7, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / K—Kt 4	2. Q x Kt ch / K x Q (must)	3. Kt—B 5, mate
1. ..... / K—K 3	2. Kt—K 5 ch / K—Q 4 (must)	3. B—B 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt (Kt 4) any other	2. Q x P ch / K x Q (must)	3. B—B 7, mate
1. ..... / P—B 3	2. Q—Q 6 / Kt x B	3. Q—B 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 4	3. Q—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / P—B 4	2. Q x B P ch / Kt x Q (must)	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.

475 (only): The Rev. S. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. S. Baker, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. E. Lloyd, Sabina, O.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.

476 (only): The Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.

Comments (475): "Requires close study to discover its great ingenuity"—M. W. H; "Excellent"—C. R. O.; "Shows a skilful hand"—A K.; "A beauty, rich in strong pieces, with many fine mates"—S. M. M.; "Required some thought"—W. S. B.

(476) "A marvellous problem"—M. W. H.; "Highly ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Among the best"—A K.; "Unique and elegant mates"—I. W. B.; "Interesting, with a goodly array of mates"—W. W.

No. 476 is evidently too difficult for the majority of our solvers. But several of those most expert were caught by Mr. Clark's trap R—B 4 in 475.

In addition to those reported, J. R. Clarke, Grand Rapids, Mich., got 469. Prof. P. Dowell, of Muhlenberg College, and M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C., got 473.

The Composite Game.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
6 Q—K 2	P x P
7 B—K Kt 5	

C. P. Murphy, Duluth, sends Black's 7th move, B—K 2.

Mr. Murphy gives his reasons for making this move: "In the event of White retreating the B, we have gained a move, while if he exchange Bs, I think our position at least as good as White's if not superior."

B—K 2 is better than Q—Q 3, as it *develops* and *defends* at the same time.

The Consultation Game.

We are sorry that so far only nine persons have shown an interest in this game, by sending Black's 7th move; and five of them, so it seems to us, did not make the best move for Black. The strength or weakness of the Jerome Gambit depends on Black's 7th move; but a weak move here does not prove anything. The benefit of a Consultation Game is the opportunity it gives for analysis of some opening, thus showing the best continuations. It is, in a certain sense, a problem for the time being. We shall give Black's 7th move in our next issue. We think it best not to give the move sent by the majority, but, after giving the several moves sent, select as *the* move the one which, in our opinion, is the best.

A False Move.

The penalty for a false move is, usually, to move the King. A curious case was brought to our notice lately. In the course of the game White had moved his K. After a while he moved it back to K sq. Then, as the game proceeded, forgetting, as he averred, that he had moved his K, he attempted to Castle. In doing this, he touched his R first, and when Black called his attention to the fact that he could not Castle, he moved his K as the penalty. Now, his K move, at this juncture, was a better move than that of his R, and Black objected to this. The matter was submitted to us, and we judged that White must move his R, not as a penalty for the false move, but because in attempting to Castle he touched his R first. If, when the move is legitimate, a player intending to Castle touches his R first, his opponent can stop the Castling, and compel him to move his R. The reason for this is that a player intending to Castle touches his R, and in moving it he may see that the R move is better than Castling, and make a move he did not intend to make. When he touches his R first, his opponent does not know that he intends to Castle; but if he moves his K two squares, there can not be any doubt as to the move he intends to make.

The Paris Tournament.

LASKER WINS.

The score at the time of going to press is as follows:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Brody	3	11	Mieses	9	6
Burn	9	5	Mortimer	2	13
Didier	1	14	Pillsbury	11½	3½
Janowski	9	6	Rosen	3	12
Lasker	14	1	Schlechter	8	6
Marco	9	6	Showalter	9	7
Maroczy	11	4	Sterling	1	14
Marshall	12	3	Tschigorin	10	5
Mason	4½	9½			

As Lasker's present score can not be reached by any other competitor, he has already secured the first prize, consisting of 5,000 francs and a Sèvres vase.

Games from the Paris Tournament.

THE GAME LASKER LOST.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	30 Kt—R 4	R—B 3
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	31 Q R-B sq	R—Q Kt sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	32 R x R	Kt x R
4 B—Kt 5	P—Q B 3	33 R-Q B sq	Kt—K 4
5 P—K 4	P x K P	34 R—B 7 ch	K—K 3
6 Kt x P	B—Kt 5 ch	35 B—Kt 5	P—Kt 4
7 Kt-Q B 3	P—Q B 4	36 R—Q R 7	P—Q 5
8 P—Q R 3	B x Kt ch	37 R—R 6	K—Q 4
9 P x B	Q—R 4	38 K—B 2	R—Kt 2
10 B—Q 2	Kt—K 5	39 R—R 8	Kt—B 3
11 Kt-K B 3	Kt x Q B P	40 K—Q 2	Kt—Kt 5
12 P x P	Kt x Q	41 R—Q 8 ch	K—K 4
13 B x Q	Kt—Kt 7	42 Kt—Kt 2	R—Q B 2
14 P—Q R 4	B—Q 2	43 Kt-B 4 ch	K—B 4
15 P—B 6	B x P	44 R x P	R—B 4
16 Kt—K 5	B—K 5	45 B—K 8	R—Q 4
17 B—B 3	P—B 3	46 Kt-K 3 ch	K—K 4
18 P—B 3	B—B 7	47 Kt x R	K x R
19 K—Q 2	Kt x R P	48 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
20 K x B	Kt x B	49 B—B 7	P—B 4
21 Kt—Q 3	Kt—Q 4	50 B—Kt 8	P—R 4
22 P x Kt	P x P	51 B—B 7	P—R 5
23 Kt—B 5	P—Q Kt 3	52 P—K R 3	P—Kt 4
24 B-Kt 5 ch	K—B 2	53 B—K 8	K—B 4
25 Kt—R 4	Kt—B 3	54 B—Q 7	P—Kt 6
26 K R-Q sq	K R—Q B sq	55 B x B P	K—Kt 5
27 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2	56 B—Q 3	P—Kt 7
28 K—Kt 2	R—B 4	57 K—B 2	K—R 6
29 B—Q 3	P—Q R 4	58 K—Kt sq	Resigns.

Sicilian Defense.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	15 B—B 6	B x P ch
2 Kt—K B 3	P—K 3	16 K—R sq	Q—B 5
3 P—Q 4	P x P	17 Q—R 5	Q x B
4 Kt x P	Kt—Q B 3	18 Q x B	R—Kt 5
5 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—B 3	19 P—K Kt 3	K—K 2
6 Kt x Kt	Kt P x Kt	20 P—K B 3	R—Kt 4
7 P—K 5	Kt—Q 4	21 P—K B 4	R—Kt 5
8 Kt x Kt	B P x Kt	22 P—B 3	Q R-K Kt sq
9 B—Q 3	P—Q 3	23 R—B 3	B—B 3
10 B—K B 4	Q—B 2	24 R—K sq	P—K R 4
11 Q—K 2	B—Q 2	25 Q—K B 2	K—Q sq
12 Castles	P x P	26 Q x P	Q—R 5 ch
13 B x K P	B—Q 3	27 K—Kt 2	R x P ch
14 B x Kt P	R—K Kt sq	28 Resigns.	

The King's Gambit.

A NEW M[illegible]E.

The British Chess-Magazine publishes a "recent discovery" in the King's Gambit, taken from the Cheltenham *Examiner*:

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4
4 B—B 4	B—Kt 2
5 Castles	P—Q 3
6 P—Q 4	P—K R 3
7 P—B 3	Kt—K 2
8 P—K Kt 3!	P—Kt 5
.....If 8 P x P; 9 Q B x P, or K B x P, ch.	
9 Kt—R 4	P—B 6

So far, this will be found in Ranken and Freeborough's "Chess-Openings." Here comes the *new move* instead of Kt x P:

10 Kt—Q 2

Altho the King's Gambit has existed for nearly or quite four centuries, this move was never thought of till recently. Colonel Law says: "With K Kt on R 4, I can see no safe continuation for Black." It is now Black's move. If

10	Castles
11 Q Kt x P	P x Kt
12 Q x P	

What is Black's best move now? And if he had not played 10.., Castles, what should he have done?

This position may be looked upon as a problem of less than fifty moves. Black to move, and save his bacon. To draw will be no disgrace—can he do it?

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